BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2032.] SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY Co[illegible] are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to [illegible] such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A MEETING of Amateus will take place at the Theatre on Monday next, 25th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

Green Room, 21st April, 1831.

[146]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 27th Instant, for the supply of water for the Troops at Colaba, in the King's Barrack, and other Departments as it may be required; for the period of one year, from the 1st day of May, 1831. The Tenders to state the rate per one hundred gallons at which the supply will be made, for the fulfilment of which, a deposit of Rupees 400 will be required; every information regarding which may be obtained at this office.

F. HOLLAND,
1st Asst. Com. Genl.

BOMBAY,
1ST. ASST. COM. GENL. OFFICE,
14th April, 1831. [152]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,---that Tenders will be received at the New Mint on Monday the 23 of May next, for the Supply of 800 Candys of Baubul and Kiaree firewood, the supply to be made at the weekly rate of 40 Candys, specimens of the description of the firewood required, may be seen at the mint.

F. McGILLIVRAY,
Acting Mint Engineer.

BOMBAY,
NEW MINT OFFICE,
23d April, 1831. [163]

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE. In modification of existing Regulations for the collection of Postage on Ship Parcels, it is hereby notified that the following are the Rates to be hereafter levied on all Packets Containing Newspapers, Pamphlets, Accounts, Law Papers, Vouchers, &c. Vizt.

								Rs.	Annas,
From 8 Tola weight to 12 Tolas weight								"	08
"	12	Ditto	25	Ditto	1	Ditto		"	4
"	25	Ditto	50	Ditto	1	"		"	08
"	50	Ditto	75	Ditto	1	"		"	12
"	75	Ditto	100	Ditto	2	"		"	08
"	100	Ditto	150	Ditto	3	"		"	00
"	150	Ditto	200	Ditto	3	"		"	08
"	200	Ditto	250	Ditto	4	"		"	00
"	250	Ditto	300	Ditto	5	"		"	08

Five Rupees Eight Annas being the maximum of Postage leviable on a Ship Parcel.

It is to be clearly understood that all Packets of the above description will only be received for transmission at these Rates when made up in accordance with the rules prescribed respecting them in Para: 6th of the existing Ship Postage Regulations.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master Gen.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
April 22d, 1831. [144]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 J. McMorris Esq. Surgeon 21st Regt. Bombay.
1 Smao Vas. Pereira, Do.
1 Mr. S. V. Pera Assist. Apothecary and Steward. Do.
1 Mr. Symao Ariz, Assist. do. Do.
1 Moongajee and Himichund, Do
1 Captain Scott, Comg. Ship Bombay Castle, Do.
1 Dokojee and Chovelle, Do
1 Captain Wemyss Passenger on board Bombay Castle, Do
1 Modeen Saib, Do.
1 Marwarddy letter, Do.
1 Dawson Morice, Esq. Do.
1 Lieut. Riddell, Indian Navy. Do.
1 Cursetjee Pestonjee, Do.
1 Shack Ebram, Do.
1 Neejmodeen Orankee, servant to Mr. Manson, Do.
1 Mahomed Bhoy, Servant to C. Whipe, Do.
1 Ahmed Purkar, Do.
1 Pestonjee, Grenadier, Mess. Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
22d April, 1831. [140]

LIST OF EUROPE UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Joseph Bordwine, Esq.
2 Lieut. S. Cuppage, R. N.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
15th April, 1830 [151]

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Tuesday the 26th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold by public auction at the office of the Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, sundry unserviceable condemned stores belonging to the Honorable Company, List whereof may be seen at this Office. The lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold, at the risk and expence of the first purchaser.

A. MANSON,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

BOMBAY,
AGENT FOR GUN CARRIAGE OFFICE,
16 April, 1831. [127]

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR R. THOMAS, in charge 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, having taken charge of the effects of the late Cornet William Hamilton of the same Corps, has, after paying Funeral expences, Regimental debts, Servants wages, &c. this day remitted the balance amounting to Bombay Rupees, three hundred and ninety two, quarters three, reas sixty seven, (Bombay Rupees 592 3 67) to the Sub-Treasurer to Government.

R. THOMAS,
Major in charge 1st Regt. L. Cav.

SHOLAPOOR,
15th April, 1831. [128]

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,
In the Goods of PETAMBER SHAMJEE Hindoo, late of Bombay deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights, and Credits, Estate, and Effects whatsoever of the above named PITAMBER SHAMJEE deceased, may be granted to SOORAZBHAEE Hindoo the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 20th day of April, 1831.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

[131]

જાહેર • ખબર

શુપરીમ • કોરટમાં

જકલીશીઆશાતીકાલ • શાહડ

મરનાર • પીતાંમબર • શાંમજી • શ્રી •
ચુંબજવાલો • હીનદુ • હતો • તેની •
શરવે • માલ • મીલકત • બાબત ❋
એ • કુપર • કહેલો • મરનાર • પીતાંમબર •
શાંમજી • ની • શરવે • માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખ
તીઆરનાંમ્રુ • લેવા • શાટુ • શ્રી • ચુંબજી • ની •
જુદીકિરત • ની • શુપરીમ • કોરટમાં • એ •
મરનાર • ની • વીધવા • શ્રુરજબાઇ • હીનદુએ •
અરજ • કીધીછે • જે • મકને • મલે — એ • વાશતે
શરવે • લોકો • જેકોઇ • એનાં • બાબશાતા •
હોએ • તેનાંએને • જાહેર • યાએ — તારીખ
૨૦ મી • આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ ❋

શી — એ — વેશટ.
વકીલ.

A CARD.---A respectable young man (a European,) who has served an apprenticeship as Apothecary in India, and has had considerable practice, would be glad to engage with the Captain of a vessel as Clerk and Surgeon's Assistant. He is not particular as to destination, but England would be preferred. Address A. B. Courier Office. [162]

GRAND BOMBAY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1ST DRAWING.

75 Prizes at 75 Rs. each....		By. Rs.	5,625
2D DRAWING.			
50 Do. at 50 Rs. each....	"	"	2,500
3D DRAWING.			
1 Prize of Bombay.....	Rs.	5,000	
1 do. do. do.....	"	3,000	
1 do. do. do.....	"	2,000	
1 do. do. do.....	"	1,000	
1 do. do. do.....	"	500	
1 do. do. do.....	"	300	
1 do. do. do.....	"	200	
1 do. do. do.....	"	125	
95 do. do. at 50 Rs. each..		4,750	
			16,875
228 Prizes.			
772 Blanks		By. Rs.	25,000
1000 Tickets.			

Tickets 30 Rs. each.

The first drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 1st August, 1831. The Second drawing on the 15th of the same month; and the Third drawing on the 1st of September next, 1831.

Notice will be given of time and place of drawing. Applications for Tickets to be made to CRUSTNATH NARRONJEE, at the Office of Dhackjee Dadajee in the Fort.

N. B. If the Tickets should not be all disposed of by the prescribed time, the drawing will be postponed, of which due notice will be given.

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MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO. in offering their grateful acknowledgements to their numerous friends and patrons for the very liberal encouragement they have received, beg to assure them, that no efforts will be spared to execute faithfully, and literally, every Commission with which they may be favored, whatever may be the description of Article required.

Messrs. J. C. and Co. take this opportunity to remind the Public of the many favorable changes their experience has enabled them to make in the conduct of their Agency, especially by the removal of all risk in commissioning goods from England through them; as by their late arrangements, they are now enabled to guarantee the quality, on arrival in India, of all articles contained in their printed list of Table Supplies, including Beer *from the House of Ind and Smith*, and only excepting the Ale from other Houses in Cask and bottle; and Hams:—as also the quality and correctness of pattern of every article contained in their printed circular list of Military appointments.

Regimental Messes and Individuals may, therefore, by intrusting Messrs. J. C. and Co. with their orders for Quarterly, half yearly, or annual supplies, be certain of always being furnished with the very best articles, at the most reasonable London rates, and thereby avoid the uncertainty of prices in India, and also ensure a certainty of Supply, which in many instances cannot otherwise be relied on.

Messrs. John Gilder and Co. have always on hand a stock of their best Wines and Spirits, which can be procured by Messes, and Gentlemen at the most reasonable prices.

Messrs. J. C. and Co. beg to intimate, that they will be happy to act as agents, in the receipt and disposal of Remittances of every description, Presents to friends, &c., to Individuals in India who may favor them with their confidence: in the making of the former. every facility and assistance will be afforded by their agents Messrs. J. Gilder and Co.

All information connected with the Agency may be obtained on reference to Messrs. J. Gilder and Co. Bombay.

11 New Broad Street,
[148] *London, 9th October*, 1830.

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House situated without the Fort on Baboola Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, in Marine Street. For further particulars enquire to Dadabhoy Pestonjee, in the Fort.

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PROSPECTUS.

SYSTEME THEORI-PRATIQUE,
POUR ENSEIGNER ET APPRENDRE LA LANGUE FRANCAISE.

Monsieur Durand begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he intends to publish, by subscription his SYSTEME THEORI-PRATIQUE, for teaching and learning the French Language. Extensive vocabularies illustrating the difficulties of substantives, adjectives, and other parts of speech; all Frech verbs reduced to four conjuctions will form the first part of this work. An easy and simplified Syntax, with phrases and conversations adapted to every rule, which are reduced as few as possible, will form the second. A third part will comprise, LE LECTEUR FRANCAIS, ou Recueil de Morceaux Choisis des meilleurs auteurs; le PARNASSE FRANCAIS, composé de pieces tirées de Voltaire, Racine, Corneille, Crebillon, Rousseau, &c. &c. &c. The new orthography, as approved lately by the ACADEMIE DE PARIS, will be strictly adhered to throughout this book. Monsr. Durand flatters himself that his collection will be found the most extensive ever presented to the public; and makes bold to say, that any person who has a slight knowledge of the French pronunciation, though debarred of a French teacher, will be able to learn, by this method, with ease and facility, a language which makes such a shining part of a liberal education throughout the civilised world, that no one can be accounted well educated unless he is acquainted with it.

A list of subscriptions is opened at the Courier Office, and others will be found in several [illegible] families for ladies and gentlemen [illegible] to reward the labour of the author, by becoming subscribers to it for any number of copies they will be pleased to take. [149]

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JUMSETJEE CANJEE who was employed in the Shop of Ruttonjee Nowrojee, who reposed the greatest Confidence in him by placing his shop in the military Cantonement in Poona, under the said Jumsetjee Canjee's entire management and control, having absconded from Poona on the 23d March last without rendering him any account of the goods entrusted to him, the monies received by him on account of the shop, or the bills placed in his handa to obtain payment of, this is therefore to give notice to such Ladies and Gentlemen and others who have had dealings with the shop of Ruttonjee Nowrojee, not to pay the said Jumsetjee Canjee any money on account of the said shop, or to consider him in any way connected with it.

It is requested that the payment of bills due to the Shop in Poona of Ruttonjee Nowrojee may be made to Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dautra, the agent at Bombay or to Ruttonjee Nowrojee at Kirkee, whose receipt will be a legal discharge; any person paying the said Jumsetjee Canjee any money on account of the said Ruttonjee after this notice, will be held responsible for the same.

RUTTONJEE NOWROJEE.
P. Merchant.

Camp Poona, 7th April, 1831. [153]

FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. have for sale at their Godowns, the following Fresh Claret vizt.

Carbonell's 1st Gowth at.....	45	Rs.	per	doz.
Sneyd's Claret.....	30	"	"	"
Grand vin de Rochette	30	"	"	"
Burgundy.....	24	"	"	"
Lafitte.....	16	"	"	"
Haut Brion.....	16	"	"	"
Chateau Magaux.....	16	"	"	"
St. Julien Medoc.....	16	"	"	"

Also a few 3 dozen Cases of fine Old Hock at 40 Rupees per dozen.

Sloss Johanissbergs, at 30 Rs. per dozen, with a great variety of Sherries, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malmsey, Constantia, &c. &c. and a small batch of Hodson's Ripe pale ale.

The whole of the above are considered of superior quality and strongly recommended.

Wednesday next, 27th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, to close an account, the remainder of an Invoice of Parker's Rifles, double Barelled Guns, Single Barrel ditto, Duelling and officers Pistols, Holster Pistols, Blunderbusses, Pocket Pistols, Flannel, China Card boxes, Cutlery, and Manilla Cheeroots, together with a great variety of other goods; also an Invoice of Brass ware, consisting of long and short bolts, door locks, hinges, screws of sizes, &c. &c. the whole of which will be on view on Tuesday the 26th Instant. At Noon, a light Poney Phaeton, a powerful Grey horse 6 years old, would make a superior Buggy Horse, a Shigrampoe, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer. [132]

FOR Sale by Public Auction, on Friday the 29th Instant, by FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. the Household Furniture, &c. &c. of JOHN WATSON, Esq. at his residence, Girgaum, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, book cases, Glass and China ware, Pictures, Lamps, silver and plated ware, Garden pots, cooking utensils, and a nearly new set of Bengal mats. Also a Billiard Table with rules, Cues, and markers complete.

The Property on view from Wednesday the 27th Instant.

[164]

FOR Sale by Public Auction, by FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO, at the Apollo Pier, on Thursday the 28th Instant. The fast Sailing copper bottomed schooner rigged boat, INSPECTOR, with stores, &c. as she now lies at the Appollo Pier.

Bombay, 22d April, 1831.

[164]

FOR SALE. A Chariot, Horses and Harness, Price 1200 Rupees.

A Capital full toned Cottage Piano Forte, by Butcher, price Rupees.....700

A Set of Musical Glasses Rs.....300

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Who have also for Sale several valuable Piano Fortes, by Butcher, Clementi & Co. and other makers. [137]

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO, have received for sale an additional supply of China Goods, comprizing Handsome Lacquer'd Ware Teapoys with Marble Tops, Fancy waist Ribbons, White Mammy Nankeen, Green and Black Tea, Sugar Candy, &c. &c. &c. [138]

SALE by Auction [illegible] day next [illegible] by public Auction at 11 o'clock at the Bungalow situated next to the naval Captains' Bungalow, a carriage with a pair of Horses, a Europe Buggy Horse and Harness, a country built do. with do. do. and various articles of furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 11. A. M.

[142] *Bombay, 25th April,* 1831.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS Will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday next, the 28th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Household furniture and other property of Lieut. Colonel J. W. Aitchison proceeding to Europe, at his Residence, Storm Hall, Mazagon.

At twelve o'clock will be put up the Horses and Conveyances, unless previously disposed of.

The articles may be seen two days prior to the Sale.

[139] *Bombay, 22d April,* 1831.

SAUTERNE for Sale. at Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO'S. Godowns, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[157] *Bombay, 23d April,* 1831.

SALE by Auction. -Beck and Co. On Tuesday next 26th current, will sell off principally without limit the following variety of Goods, vizt. the remains of an Invoice of piece goods consisting of Long Cloth, mad apollans, Dimities, Sennah Cloth, furniture and Gown Chintzes, Europe Cotton Umbrellas, 50 Madras Turbands, sundry Plated Glass and Queen's ware, second and single and double barrelled fowling pieces, Salt and red Herrings in Jars, salted Sheeps Tongues, and Salmon in small jars and Kegs, 15 cases of delicious China Syrups and Preserves of sorts, fresh Olives, 50 boxes of imitation Manilla Cheroots, 7 boxes of Cochin wax Candles, 50 dozen of genuine Hodgsons pipe Pale ale, Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Claret, a small quantity of each, a set of capital Carriage Harness nearly equal to new, sundry useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. the following Buggy and Horses, vizt.

A fashionable and well built Bengal Stanhope, with a Horse and 2 sets of Harness.

An easy and commodious Shigram for a single Horse, a strong bay Arab colt, height 13-3 lately imported, a compact chesnut Horse 4 years old of the same height--and a country bay Poney.

[145] *Forbes Street, 23 April,* 1831

BECK AND CO, since the date of their last advertisemen', have lately had their stock of commission goods augmented with the following choice Assortment, viz. handsome Porcelain Flower Vases, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins of various textures, Buggy and carriage Lace, fresh Morocco Skins of colors, Hunting and Military Saddles complete by Gibson, China Insects in small boxes, a small quantity of Jop Tick and stands, prime Manilla and Bengal Segars, Europe salt Pork and Beef in small Kegs, Bengal Hookah Tobacco and goods, a few dozens of Pickled Oysters, a keg of savoury Portuguese Sausages, a new light Palanquin painted olive Green, and a handsome London built Stanhope highly meriting the attention of any one in want of a fashionable and easy conveyance.

[147] *Forbes Street, 23d April,* 1830.

WINES FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. Madeira, London Particular from Messrs. Keirs and Co. Per Valleyfield in July 1829, in hhds at Rs. 250 each.

Ditto, ditto from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co. Per ditto in Pipes at Rs. 650, hhds, Rs. 350, quarter Casks Rs. 180.

Ditto, ditto from Messrs. Murdock, Yuille and Co., per Issabella in Sedtember, 1821, at Rs. 650 per Pipe, and Rs. 350 hhds, Rs.

Ditto, ditto from ditto per Janet in October 1830, at Rs 600 per Pipe.

Ditto, ditto from Messrs. Symonds, and Co. per Circassian in June 1830, at Rs. 500 per Pipe, and Rs. 275 per hhd.

Ditto London Market from ditto per ditto at Rs. 350 per Pipe.

Ditto London particular in bottle in 3 dozen Cases at Rs. 21 per dozen.

Sherry Pale from Mr. A. Black of London at Rs. 800 per Butt, and Rs. 24 per dozen quarts in six dozen Cases.

Ditto Brown and Golden from Messrs. G. Hathorn and Co, of ditto, at Rs. 450 per hhd. and Rs 24 per dozen do. do.

Ditto from Mr. W. Phelps of London at Rs. 500 per Butt, and Rs. 250 per hhd.

Ditto from Mr. David Rankin at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts, in six dozen Chests.

Claret from Messrs. Bell, Rannee, and Co. of Leith at Rs. 25 per dozen, in three dozen Cases.

Ditto from Messrs. Bruce, Shaw, Hope, and Co. of Leith at Rs. 30 per dozen 1st growth and Rs. 25 per dozen 2d growth in six dozen Cases.

Ditto from Mr. B. Phelan of Bordeaux at Rs. 25 per dozen in three dozen Cases.

Ditto from different Houses at Bordeaux, St. Julien Rs. 14 per dozen, Medoc Rs. 12 per dozen, in one dozen Cases.

Port Wine at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 11 per dozen Pints.

Moselle, Rs. 30 per dozen in six dozen Chests.

Sercial, Rs. 30 per dozen in Ditto do.

Malmsey, Rs. 16 per dozen Pints Ditto ditto.

Vin de Grave and Sauterne at Rs. 14 per dozen.

[143] *Bombay, 22d April,* 1831

NOTICE. On Saturday the 30th Instant, at 4 o'clock afternoon, will be Sold by Public Auction at Mahim near the Church of Salvaçao, the following landed properties, vizt.

1 Salt Paddy Ground called Mingut Mandaly.

2 Quarters of a Nora, the one called Santuar, and the other Caxurbath.

1 Nora called the Tanteao.

Particulars will be known by application to the Sexton of the said Church of Salvaçao.

[129] *Bombay, 23d March,* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS, a few days ago, Mrs. Helen Ward ran away with George Chamberlain a Constable of Police, without the permission of her husband, Mr. Jones William Ward; this is to give notice that the said Mr. Jones William Ward, will not be answerable for any debts incurred by the aforesaid Mrs. Helen Ward from the date of her running away, 18th of March, 1831.

[130] *Bombay, 23d April,* 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That Syed Hussen Bin Abdool Rahman has for Sale at his Warehouse, the following good Rice lately arrived from Bengal, per Grab Shio Dowlat Savoy, viz.

Fine Moongy Rice.

Ditto Putchery ditto.

For the Convenience of Purchasers he will Sell in any quantity that may be required, and at moderate prices. Inquire in Arab Street, opposite to Shaik Dahe's House in the Fort. [135]

"HOCK."

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few six and three dozen cases of fine old Hock, from diff rent houses, at prices, from Rs. 35, to Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 23d April, 1831. [160]

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. will be published in the first week in May. CONTENTS: ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2. Wildfowl Shooting.—3. Race course Query.—4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the Diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course.—7. Woodcocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M. 9. *Song*—"Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch.*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase. -14. *Song*, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright."—15. Kurnaul Races.—16. A. Pongo Picnic.—17. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—18. Stable Tricks. SELECTIONS. 19. Hunting.—20. Celebrated Race Horses.—21. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses.—22. On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing.—RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.

[134]

"PHELAN'S CLARET."

A FEW three dozen cases of the above much approved Claret lately imported, for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. at Rs 75 per Case.

Bombay, 23 April, 1831.

[159]

TO BE LET,—A Small Warehouse and Large Stables in Apollo Street. Apply to Messrs Jehanger Nasserwanjee & Co. opposite Government House.

9th April, 1831. [155]

TO BE SOLD, at Poonah, an Excellent Bungalow in the best situation in the cantonment, price Bombay Rs. 2000 Enquire of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO or RUTTONJEE, Auctioner, Poonah.

[158]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831	1	0	0
Indian Calendar for 1831.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	2	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [161]

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE Ship Sir John Rae Reid, of 550 Tons, Andrew Haig, Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will positively be despatched on the 7th May. Any medical Gentlemen, wishing to proceed to England may obtain a Passage on very reasonable terms.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Captain Haig, or to Messers. RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

[133] *April 20th,* 1831.

Freight for Opium.

THE well known Barque JAMESINA, of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain Hector, will sail for Lintin in May. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Remington and Co. [151]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1831.

No. 142. Lieutenant E. R. Prother, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 143. Lieutenant Colonel T. Burford, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed Colonel Delamotte, in the Command of Hursole.

No. 144. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Major J. D Crozier, attached to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Hursole as the Senior officer at the station, from the date of the departure of Colonel Delamotte to the Presidency on sick Certificate.

No. 145. Supernumerary Ensign E. C. Cotgrave, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the effective strength from the 8th April 1831, Vice Gunter invalided.

Bombay Castle, 16th April, 1831.

No. 144. The leave of absence for twelve Months granted under date the 4th February, 1830, to Assistant Surgeon J. Crawford, Vaccinator in the North West Division of Guzerat, to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health, is extended for the period of three Months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1831.

No. 147. Assistant Surgeon J. Howison, having returned to the Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, has been directed by a resolution in the General Department to resume charge of the Lunatic Asylum on Colaba.

Bombay Castle, 19th April, 1831,

No. 148. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased by a resolution in the Marine Department, to direct that Assistant Surgeon H. C. Heath be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for Marine duty.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1831.

No. 149. Assistant Surgeon S. Fraser is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 150. Ensign F. Westbrook of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 151. The leave to the Neelgherry Hills, granted to Lieutenant J. A Eckford of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 28th April 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 152. Captain W. R. Lester, Commissary of Stores of the Poona Division of the Army, is permitted to proceed to Sincapore on urgent private affairs with leave of absence for six months.

No. 153. Lieutenant Colonel C. Garraway, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 154. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased on the 21st of September last, to sanction a pension equal to the full amount of his pay to be paid from the above date to Chuttor Sing Hussraz, Chief Guide in the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

No. 155. Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Aitchison, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health, and permitted to resign the situation of Adjutant General of the Army from the date of his departure.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has much pleasure in publicly testifying the high sense which he entertains of Lieut. Col. Aitchison's Services for a period of nearly twenty six years, and particularly the upright a and able manner in which that Officer has conducted the arduous and responsible duties of Adjutant General of the Army since the 5th October 1826. And His Lordship in Council will not fail to bring to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors Lieut. Col. Aitchison's long and valuable Services.

No. 156. Captain H. B. Everest, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Sullivan, Commanding the Poona Division of the Army from the 18th February last.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Counil
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March, 1831.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, to be Acting First Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 22d April, 1831.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, to be First Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Concan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIVE ARMY AS IT WAS—THE NATIVE ARMY AS IT IS NOW.

"Say not thou, 'What is the cause that the former days were better than these?—for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this!"—"SOLOMON"

DEAR SIR,

When life's mid-day has passed by, and we begin to look with less pleasure on things around us, what wonder, if we turn back with fondness to its sunny morning—what wonder if old usages catch a tinge from the glow of the lovely retrospect; and we see in them, an almost perfection which has been lessening at the same pace with our powers of enjoyment. The error lies not in the things, but in ourselves—not in *their* change but in *our's*. They may have been ascending towards perfection, while we have been retrograding. Some such prepossession seems to have got the better of the worthy veteran who writes in your paper of the 9th Instant. I fully agree with him, that the supposition that we hold India *by opinion* is a fallacy. *The opinion, entertained of us, is warranted by matter of fact.* The natives of India yield to no men of any country whatsoever in unsubduedness of spirit; few nations, after being incessantly beaten, have acted, as they are ready to do even to this moment. They will hold out, against us, any petty fort whose crazy ramparts can scarcely endure the shock of their more crazy cannon. This of itself shews that we do but impose on *ourselves* if we think that we have imposed a false estimate of our strength upon *them*--they seem to *underrate it*, and (as it were) to demand proof of it, upon every trifling occasion, which we give vi et armis, and they again believe that it is not unreal but solid and substantial.

So far I agree with your "Old Officer," and sympathize in the genuine loyalty of sentiment to which we owe his letter. I would sympathize also in his fears, if, like him, I saw, or thought I saw, them to be due to the emergency. A course such as he represents to be now in progress, or nearly so, would infallibly loosen in our grasp the very weapon of our power—the Native Army; but here we differ. I deny that any such progress to our ruin has commenced, or that such a thing is likely to commence. I deny the existence of the causes which he assigns as the grounds of his fears, and I hope they will be much quieted by my mode of disproving the following passage of his letter.

"The incressing *fashion* of inattention and apathy (as if it were ungentlemanly to evince any regard for our duty, or for the prejudices of those under us,) must undermine the attachment of the Soldier."

This charge looks at first sight as if it would bear us down before it; a few general facts would have given it weight; but no: it comes Goliath-like vapouring in its own sufficiency; but not so will I meet it, as old officers may bear me witness if they like.

It involves two things in its terrible sweepingness—— first *that now a days officers evince apathy in their duty.*

Second, *that now a days they evince apathy and want of tenderness to the prejudices of the Sepoys.*

1st, When I entered the Army, more than one field officer thought it quite a feat to put his Regiment through the manual and platoon exercises; most Field Officers literally *dreaded* a review. Few, *very few*, were the exceptions who would not have been taken quite *aback* if a superior had requested them to perform some manœvre or other which they had not recently practised, which they had forgotten, or (far more probable) which they never knew—— such a severe exaction as this was then rare almost amounting to never-ness.

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Let us turn to the present day (and here, let me observe, I make the foregoing and also the following statement, looking for confirmation of them to the consciences of old and young) —Do I err in saying that one half *of the subalterns* of each Regiment are ready to manœuvre it when and where you please—That they will perform any movement called for—That one third of them much desire an opportunity to *show off* before any superior of whatsoever rank —and that not a few will handle the whole system of tactics, whether in Battalion or in Brigade with as much ease as they do their gloves?

When I look backward only twelve years, and see what the service then was, and what it is now, I do not think any man bold enough to make such a charge as apathy towards duty, against its officers, unless indeed under the sweet deception in my preface. The very sepoy is now a different being. Automaton!—the name was fit for him before the new system of tactics, but they needs know little of *it* who can call *him* an automaton *now*; he is required to know so much that the term loses its force on him like a dead letter.

2d. One who is "An old officer" may have observed that the natives of India are very unyielding in their prejudices —— that if at all hurt in them the degree of offence must of necessity be extreme. I take this to be the character of those prejudices upon which they are most tender, and because they concern their religion they are so strongly marked as to be well known even to the most apathetic as matter of gratification to mere curiosity; and if infringement take place at all, the uproar is too loud to leave room for mistake. There is no getting on, no not even for one day, if prejudices of this kind be "disregarded," and the entire refutation of the charge, made against us, might depend solely on the impossibility that it should occur—that is—the impossibility that even one prejudice should be outraged and the offender escape.

But where has an "Old Officer" been employed, that he does not observe the attention paid to the languages now a days? When I entered the Army there was not on an average above one good linguist at each station—now a days, many very good ones seem to be deterred from putting themselves to the test of a public examination from the hypercriticism of its requirement. Let us judge, from this fact alone, whether prejudices are likely to be better known formerly than now —— formerly, than now! —— what! after all the labours of writers do we know less than we did before! —— shall we know less of India the longer we have her!—less of her religion, less of her customs, and less of her prejudices the more the

[redacted]

but let us suppose him to admit that we know more now than we formerly did, and that through unfeeling apathy we disdain to make use of our knowledge—we despise the sepoy and "disregard his prejudices!" How shall we try this point?——say, we ask him to what one, of all the many cares, for the sepoy's welfare as a brave comrade" was he indebted for the frequency of those rattan applications, called one ——two——three——and four dozen?

This practice, vigorous and lively when I entered the service, has since then died a natural death, yet there wants not a few who sigh over the lost privilege; and like all fallacies it must attempt to borrow the plumage of virtue, its advocates will tell you that it prevented courts martial. Alas for the discipline of those days, if this be true!—a Court martial was given for offences which are thought petty now adays; and the whole system was one of severity. Judge, then, if this be true (and I appeal to the hearts of all for its truth) whether the old school or the new, be more calculated to render the sepoy a brave comrade—whether he was better off at a time when he was subjected in the heat of *one man's* passion to be treated like a slave for every trivial commission or omission—or better off now when General orders protect his person—when the gross abuse formerly so copious is now restrained by a wise provision, that bad language shall be considered to be a full and adequate excuse for any act of disrespect which may be committed in return? needs this question an answer!

If the forgoing be correct, surely, an Old Officer's fears are very idle. Were I to express my opinion of the army, now, compared with what it was, I should say that one Battalion is now equal to what two formerly were as engines of force; and this is owing both to the new system of tactics, and also to the high state of efficiency of the young officers. Formerly a lad who evinced a desire to read Dundas received no assistance from either Adjutant or Commandant; they prudently feared lest one should get wiser than themselves—now a days young officers may find, in almost every corner, some one able to explain, and (what is far more important) willing to do so.

Yours obediently,
VINDEX.

EXISTING DEPRESSED PRICE OF LAND PRODUCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The disorder we are now suffering from, then—being of a *Plethoric* description; the remedy seems plain enough. The difficulty lies in the application only. I would not certainly go the length of proposing that a portion of our land produce should be annually *burnt*, as the Dutch are said to have done with their spices,—but I think that all who run may read that the contrary policy to that which we seem to have hitherto pursued, is the true one; that instead of encouraging cultivation to the utmost, or hindering the Ryots from throwing up land when they wished it, we should better observe our own fiscal interests, and that of the Ryots to boot, by doing the reverse of all this, up to a certain point.

It is acknowledged that the land assessment is every where very high. It is also admitted that the agricultural classes are not only heavily, but very unequally taxed; or pay in a much larger ratio—with reference to their means than the rest of the community. With respect to the first of these evils, however, such is the pressing nature of the public exigencies, that it would appear to be susceptible of but little direct relief; and with respect to the second, the other classes I have alluded to, may be said to be comparatively beyond the reach of direct taxation, as no practicable scheme for making them contribute a fair quota, has hitherto been devised. Besides the land tax, in short, there is scarcely any other in India which in its realization, would not be more expensive and vexatious than the amount to be derived from it, is worth.

Could we succeed however, in keeping the market rather under than over supplied as hitherto, with landed produce, such a measure would clearly have all the *effect* of an additional tax upon the one, and if we chose it, of a remission of taxation to the other, both of which are held to be so much of a desideratum. It would of course raise the price of raw produce, and were the Assessment to remain in statu quo, the circumstances of the Ryot would obviously be as much improved thereby, as if, continuing unaltered, his assessment had been actually lowered in a pro tanto ratio. This rise of price would it is equally obvious, fall chiefly, in the shape of a consumption tax, upon those who may now be said to be exempted, or a privileged class, and who are the chief consumers of that portion of raw produce the price of which goes to pay the public revenue.

The land tax would then in short, be borne in *part* by the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and other inhabitants of Towns who contribute but little in a relative point of view, towards the public imposts, instead of *wholly* upon the agriculturists, as at present.

Any such expedient would be highly objectionable in Europe, because it would be tantamount to a tax upon all the other members of the community, who already pay their full share of the public imposts, for the benefit of the landed proprietors, who were not before worse off than the rest of their fellow countrymen in that respect; that is, it would be taxing nine tenths of the nation for the benefit of the other tenth: this last moreover being before in wise more burthened than the other; and if they did stand in need of peculiar re- there are other available means of effecting an equalization, and because it would operate very oppressively primarily, and most severely upon the labouring classes, who comprise four fifths of the people, and ultimately upon all capitalists, whose profits would be reduced by it, thus stinting the power of further accumulation or lessening the means of adding to the national resources. None of these objections apply to India. Those who would benefit by it are in the proportion of three fourths to the rest of the community; and as I said before, are both heavily and unequally taxed, while so trifling is the consumption of Articles of luxury, that there is no getting at the other fourth by means of any direct tax, so as to make them pay in an equal proportion, which would not either militate so much against established usage as to be politically dangerous to attempt, or the proceeds be nearly swallowed up in the charges of collecting it.—Like the Feudal Barons of old too, in Europe, the consumption of the rich in this Country differs but little from that of the poor except in quantity. So that it would not be so unequal a tax as in European countries of the present day. Before the rise of manufactures in the latter, the former as is well known could only spend their incomes in maintaining a great number of idle retainers, or in what Adam Smith terms, "rustic hospitality," that is, their expenditure was directed almost entirely to the consumption of the necessaries of life, and so it is in India, at this day.

The consequences which have flowed from the converse of the policy here advocated, and to so alarming an extent as we have witnessed under the Bombay Presidency, furnish the most unanswerable evidence of its soundness. The depression of prices chiefly consequent upon over cultivation, has been the source of embarrassment to the Government, and of much distress to the Ryots, from the difficulty they experience in paying their rents. While the parties who alone profit by it, are the classes who of all others, it would be desirable to subject to additional imposts, instead of thus virtually reducing what they now pay; were they likely to prove tolerably productive, and not to give offence to the prejudices of the people.

In England, it is all very different; there, though farmers, and perhaps landlords, may be losers upon the occasion of any material fall in the price of raw produce. The gain of the great bulk of the community is greater than their loss, as the land is there too but a comparatively minor source of the public revenue; it is rather an advantage than otherwise to the state, by reason of its enabling every one to consume more of those commodities, which are there in a greater degee the objects of taxation.

The effects it is attended with, are diametrically opposite, in short, in the two countries, owing to a total difference in their circumstances. In England, for one that it would be prejudicial to, three would be the better for it inclusive of the public revenue. In India, the public revenue and three people out of four, are as due experience shews, much the worse for it.

Making my bow, I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
April 19th, 1831. VERAX.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

My Strictures shall, this week be confined to two remarks of our Philosophical Pamphleteer, they are as follow: "The average sum paid as revenue in two of the richest and most productive districts under the Bombay Establishment is only a fiftieth part of the highest rate actually paid, and as low as the smallest nominal rate of Revenue or Bagootee, nay it is even less than the cost of ploughing the land." *That I deny*! and, "Our own opinion then is, that the Indian cultivator does not in reality pay a high tax or rent compared with the cultivator or farmer of other countries." Our author arrives at the above conclusion, from data, which may be satisfactory to him, but which are far from being so to me, and can not be, to any impartial observer, In contradiction of his assertion, I shall beg leave to quote the expenses of a variety of crops on Government Lands, in the Province of Guzerat. The time for which I calculate is the least advantageous I could select for my argument, being immediately after the late war, when the Revenue was reduced to its lowest possible ebb. But previous to entering upon my calculation, I must notice that our author has adopted a new line of reasoning adverse to to every system hitherto written, drawing his conclusions from the number of Begas under cultivation, rather than from the value of the commodity they produce. Now it must be notorious to every person, that half the produce of one man's land will amply repay him, while the whole of another's will not do so. Now for my calculation.

Detail of a farm at Chandore, consisting of 10 Begas Garden and 20 Begas Arable land, cultivated by two men and 4 Bullocks.

Expenses.

Seed for 2 Begas Sugar cane Rs.	20
" 2 " Rice.	1
" 1 " Vegetables.	1
for " small grains.	1
Manure.	10
Additional labour of weeding, &c.	20
Iron for forming implements.	2
Ropes for harness, &c.	3
Leather buckets.	10
Boiling and pressing sugar.	23
Wear and tear of Cattle.	20
Seed for 2 begas Jawaree.	1
Village Establishments, &c.	18
	154

Receipts.

1200 Seers Sugar Rupees.	100
650 " " Rice.	20
Vegetables (2 cross).	30
550 Seers Wheat.	20
1000 Bagree.	30
1300 Jawaree.	45
Straw.	30
Trifling Seeds.	15
	290

Deduct expenses 154
Payable to Gov. 50
Giving profit to farmer 66 } per cent.
Payable to Government 34 }

Detail of a farm of 30 begas wet and dry land at Dhoolia.

Receipts.

48 Maunds of Molasses Rupees.	160
25 " Rice.	72
20 " Wheat.	48
30 " Bagree.	60
25 " Jawaree.	30
10 " Cotton.	30
Small Seeds and Straw.	40
	440

Deduct Expenses as before Rs.	170
Government tax on 2 begas sugar cane.	50
Do. do. 2 Rice.	30
Do. do. 2 Wheat.	20
Do. do. 24 dry Grain	18
	288
Giving profit to farmer.	55 } per Cent.
Payable to Govern ment.	45 }

Detail of a farm of 40 begas good dry land at Amulnier.

Receipts.

360 Paylies wheat Rs.	60
300 do. do. Gram.	60
450 do. do. Jawry.	55
350 do. do. Bagree.	60
Small seeds and straw.	17
	252

Deduct Expenses as before. 75
Giving profit to farmer. 55 } per Cent.
Payable to Government. 45 }

Detail of a farm of 60 begas 8 garden and 52 arable land, at Namdoobar.

Receipts.

1500 Seers Molasses Rs.	130
640 do. do. Rice.	32
750 do. do. Wheat.	32
Bagree and other dry Cross.	210
	404

Deduct Expenses as before Rs.	170
Government tax 2 begas sugar cane Rs.	20
Do. do. Rice.	8
Do. do. Wheat.	12
Do. do. 52 dry Grain.	104
	314
Giving profit to farmer.	35 } per Cent.
Payable to Government.	65 }

From the above calculation, the accuracy of which challenges contradiction, it then appears that the Government receives an average of rather above 30 per cent, while the remainder is left for the cultivator. This would be sufficient for his support were it his own. But let us for a moment consider the situation of the Ryot throughout the year, and the matter of surprise will be, how Government can realize its principle means of support from such a miserable source. Before the Arrival of the ploughing season, he is compelled to borrow a few rupees, to meet present exigencies, on the security of the ensuing year's Crop, for which the exorbitant charge of 2 seers is to be paid at harvest time, for one advanced now. During vegetation he exists (living it cannot be called,) on the green corn and vegetables he can collect from the hedges. The moment his crops are ripe, he is compelled to dispose of them at a heavy loss to pay his rents to Government, and to liquidate the debts contracted at the commencement of the year, leaving him a maintenance for perhaps a couple of months, at the end of which he finds himself in a predicament precisely similar to what he experienced at the commencement of the year. The truth of this wretched picture is best vouched for, by the fact that a single Ryot can scarcely be found, who does not owe the few rupees which he borrowed for the celebration of his marriage, and he not unfrequently hands the debt down to his son as his only legacy.

View him in other parts of the country, his situation is no where more easy. We find in every well regulated Government, the time appointed for paying the Revenue and Rent is that most suitable to the farmer's convenience, namely, when the annual produce of his farm has been gathered in and disposed of, while in India the Ryot is ever in advance, his first instalment being frequently paid to the Zemindar the moment the seed is in the ground. He is thus necessarily compelled to borrow money at an exorbitant interest to meet the demands of the ruthless native collector, who while he can aggrandise himself is needless of the miseries he entails on the truly unfortunate cultivator.

Thus Mr. Editor, I have I trust satisfactorily answered our author's boldest assertion, and perhaps I should have added, that the land Revenue in India is arbitrary, whereas elsewhere the farmer does he engages land takes into calculation tithes, &c. by which mean he is enabled to calculate his probable profit, The ruin consequent on this India system is such, as to have it a generally established doctrin of Political Economists, that a *very heavy tax* (where the farmer has the means of learning its exact amount,) is a lesser evil, than a comparatively light one whose amount is arbitarily placed in the discretion of the Collectors, or still worse in that of their subordinates.

The exorbitant taxation of the Hindus is a fact too notorious to be called in question, by any person who would for a moment hesitate to make use of means however unworthy to attain his object, which in the case of *our author*, the Pamphleteer, is evidently a desire to please the *powers that be!*—A desire to be on good terms with the Government under which we live is natural, perhaps praiseworthy, but where a man sacrifices every thing, even his own judgment (for I cannot believe that he, our author, thinks as he writes) in attaining the object of his pursuit. Having himself held up to ridicule, and the finger of scorn pointed at his book, is not a punishment too severe. I shall now conclude, with a hope that you, Mr. Editor, do not consider that I trespass too far on your indulgence, and shall probably continue my remarks on our worthy bookmaker, in your next week's paper.

Yours, &c.
PROTECTOR.

19th April.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY YACHT RACE.

TO TAKE PLACE THIS DAY.

For a Cup, and Plate, from the Fund to all Boats, that have run before.

THE PLATE.

For Boats, under ten Tons, to start at 4 P. M. The Signal to be the firing of a Gun.

THE CUP.

For Boats above Ten Tons, to start at half past 4. P. M.

The Signal, to be the firing of a Gun.

Boats above Twenty Tons, to be restricted to fore and aft sails.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector.....	Lintin.....	in May.
Sir John Rae Reid.....	Haig.....	London ...	1st May.
Cleveland.....	Havelock....	London	1st May.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie.....	Cape and.. London...	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—APRIL 23D, 1831.

Saturday	9	44
Sunday	10	24
Monday	10	59
Tuesday	11	36
Wednesday	0	10
Thursday	0	21
Friday	0	57

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at	1 | 8½	a	1 | 9½	
Calcutta 30 days	105	B'y Rs. per 100	Sicca Rupee	
Madras 30 days	101	B'y Rs. per 100	Madras	Do.
Remittable Loan	141	B'y Rs. per 100	Sicca	Do.
1825 5 per Cent	107	Do.	Do.	Do
1825 5 per Cent	111	Do.	Do.	Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent	107	Do.	Do.	Do.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline publishing AYBOM GREY BEARD *is perfectly illegible and therefore cannot be printed. We must confess we do not see the wit in the communication signed H. G. M. The object of publishing the letter signed* MULTUM IN PARVO *is superseded by our printing a much longer letter upon the same subject.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1831.

We beg leave to call the attention of those who take an interest in Theatrical amusements, to an advertisement in this days paper respecting the meeting which is to be held at the Green-room for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a play. And it is to be hoped that all who have taken interest in Dramatic performances, will be present upon the occasion, and aid as much as possible the object of the meeting.

When we recollect the time that has elapsed since many of the best amateurs we possess, have appeared upon the stage of our little Theatre, we can scarcely believe that the present opportunity for displaying their talents will be allowed to pass unnoticed, particularly, as many, if not all the causes which prevented them from coming forward of late, are now entirely removed.

We observe by the Madras Courier, that the report we published from the Bengal papers, respecting the probable elevation of Mr. Compton to the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta, is contradicted on the authority of one of his native friends in Madras; who states that the Bench of this presidency was the one to which the learned gentleman expected to be promoted.

We are sorry to say that, within the last few weeks we have received letters from several of our subscribers, complaining of irregularity and delay in the arrival of the Courier; and as in many instances the negligence which causes it, is imputed to us, we feel bound in our own justification to state, that, since we took charge of the paper, not an instance has occurred in which it has not been regularly sent to the post office on the day of publication, in proof of which, we can shew a regular series of receipts from that department.

Now considering the heavy charge for the postage of papers in India compared with that at home, and in other countries, we certainly think that those who take them, have a right to expect punctuality, at least, in their delivery; and when they are lost, are entitled to complain of inefficiency, carelessness or mismanagement on the part of those to whom they are entrusted.

We unfortunately can do nothing more towards ensuring dispatch, than to see that our papers are regularly delivered at the post office; unless, by thus bringing to the notice of the Public, the vexatious delay adverted to, make use of what, perhaps, may prove the most efficacious remedy we could have adopted for checking the evil.

In the present instance it will only be necessary for us to mention that we have received letters from two of his Majesty's Regiments on the Madras establishment, as well as from a newspaper office at that presidency, stating that some of our papers containing the particulars of the late changes In England, had not been received; in consequence of which, great disappointment and annoyance had been felt by the suffering parties. From Bengal and from some of the out-stations of this presidency, we have received communications to the same effect. We have not the means of ascertaining whether the fault is to be attributed to all, or only one of the departments through which our papers have had to pass; but we trust it will be considered by all concerned, that the consequences are sufficiently important to require some notice being taken of the

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

In confirmity to the notice which appeared in the *Bombay Courier* of the 2d April, 1831, a MEETING was held in the Rooms of the BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, on Saturday the 9th April, 1831.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Clair in the Chair.

PRESENT.

Sir J. W. Awdry.	W. C. Bruce, Esq.
W. Newnham, Esq.	J. Mill, Esq.
Major General J. S. Barns,	J. Henderson, Esq.
J. Farish, Esq.	Major T. Powell,
Lieut. Colonel Kennedy,	Captain Brucks, I. N.
Lieut. Colonel Hardy,	W. R. Morris, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel Barr,	J. L. Phillipps, Esq.
D. McLeod, M. D.	G. Smyttan Esq.
Major J. G. Griffith,	Lieut. Sir Keith Jackson,
Reverend T. Carr,	W. Money, Esq.
Captain Harris, I. N.	A. S. Le, Mesurier, Esq.
H. Roper, Esq.	E. C. Morgan, Esq.
R. Wallace, Esq.	J. Saunders, Esq.
Captain Griffiths,	Reverend, J. Wilson,
B. Noton, Esq.	G. Ashburner, Esq.
Geo. Adam, Esq.	J. Vaupell, Esq.
H. Willis, Esq.	Reverend, J. Laurie,
J. Romer, Esq.	C. McLeod, Esq.
J. Sutherland, Esq.	Lieut. Urquhart,
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	Lieut. W. S. Adams,
J. A. Dunlop, Esq.	
Lieut. Colonel Frederick,	

R. C. Money Esq. officiating as Secretary.

The MEETING being assembled, the Earl of Clare addressed it to the following effect.

That his Lordship was much gratified in addressing so numerous a Meeting, as this circumstance alone, evinced the zeal and interest which had been excited by the proposal that, the Gentlemen belonging to this Presidency should adopt such measures, as would best enable them to assist in promoting the objects for which the GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY in London had been instituted. It was not, however, necessary that he should trespass long on the time of the Meeting, as the Prospectus and Reports of that Society had been published in the Courier, and their purport must, therefore, be sufficiently known to the Gentlemen present. He would, in consequence, merely observe that the GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was excellently calculated to wipe away the reproach which, had with too much justice been cast on England for her great deficiency in geographical science. For wherever he had travelled, and others could bear witness to the truth of this assertion, the Maps printed at Paris and Vienna, and several other towns on the continent, were always preferred to English Maps—with respect to India in particular, it afforded a wide field for research, and his Lordship was convinced that the investigations of a Society instituted in this country for that purpose would not fail to be productive of much interesting and desirable information. In the Offices of Government, also, his Lordship doubted not but that there were many valuable materials for the illustration of the Geography of this part of Asia, and that free access to them would not be refused by the Government.—Independent of these considerations the formation of such a Society had particular claims on the Gentlemen of this Presidency, as it was recommended by a man much beloved here, and also a friend of his own, Mr. Elphinstone, the knowledge of which circumstance he was certain would animate the exertions of all who retained a grateful remembrance of so distinguished a person.—His Lordship then added that, having thus slightly touched upon the subject for the discussion of which this Meeting had been held, it only remained for him to express it as his opinion that the best way for contributing to the support and success of the London GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, would be for the Gentlemen of this Presidency to form themselves into a BRANCH of that Society under such regulations as might be consented to by both Societies; and that in the mean time Office Bearers and a Committee should be elected for the purpose of giving effect to such Resolutions as might be now passed. His Lordship was sorry that Mr. Money's other avocations, though he had been kind enough to consent to act as Secretary *pro tempore*, prevented him from accepting that situation.

His Lordship concluded a most impressive address by moving—"That this MEETING do now form itself into a Society to be called THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LONDON GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, and that Office-Bearers and a Committee be elected for the management of its affairs.

This motion having been seconded by Sir John Awdry was unanimously adopted.

The Earl of Clare having been pleased to comply with the request of the MEETING, and to do the Society the honor of accepting the Office of Patron;

It was RESOLVED, on the motion of Mr. Wedderburn, seconded by Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, that the following Gentlemen be requested to accept the Office of Vice Patrons, Office Bearers, and Members of the Committee.

VICE PATRONS.

Sir J. W. Awdry	J. Romer, Esq.
W. Newnham Esq.	J. Sutherland, Esq.
Admiral Sir E. Owen	Major Gen J. S. Barns.

PRESIDENT.

Captain Sir Charles Malcolm.

VICE-PRSIDENTS.

* ——— Lieut. Colonal Hardy.

SECRETARY.

† ———

* The Gentleman elected declined to accept the situation.

† The Gentleman elected, expressed his regret that the state of his health and his other avocations prevented his accepting this situation.

TREASURERS.

Messers Remington and Co.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The President and Vice-Presidents.

Lieut. Col. Kennedy	Lieut. Col. Frederick
Lieut. Col. Pottinger	Major Dickenson
Capt. Cogan I. N.	Capt. Harris, I. N.
Major Morse	F. Trash Esq.
B. Noton, Esq.	Capt. G. Jervis
Capt. Jopp	Lieut. Wilson, I. N.
Lieut. Houghton, I. N.	A. Henderson, Esq.
J. Walker, M. D.	J. Howison, Esq.
Lieut. McGillivray	Lieut. Shortreed
Lieut. Turner	Lieut. Burnes.
Lieut. Holland	

It was further *resolved*, on the motion of Lieut Colonel Kennedy, seconded by the Reverend T. Carr, that the Committee be instructed to draw up such *rules* as it may think necessary for the guidance of the *Society*, and that, as soon as they are prepared, a *General Meeting* be held for the purpose of discussing and finally deciding upon these *rules*.

Mr. Newnham then rose and proposed that the acknowledgments of the MEETING be voted to Lord Clare for the very gratifying manner in which his Lordship had done it the honor of filling the chair—adding that no doubt could be entertained that the institution of a Society, which had thus happily commenced under the auspices of the Noble Earl, would be attended with all the success that could be wished.

His Lordship returned thanks, again testifying his satisfaction on finding the MEETING so numerously attended, and expressing his readiness to do all in his power to promote the objects for the attainment of which the SOCIETY had just been formed.

The Meeting then broke up.

From the above Proceedings, it will appear that all final arrangements with respect to the constitution of this newly established SOCIETY depend upon the Report that is to be submitted by the Committee to a subsequent GENERAL MEETING. But in the mean time, it is of much importance that all persons, at Bombay or at the Outstations, who may wish to become Subscribers to this SOCIETY, should intimate their intention, as soon as possible, either to R. C. Money, Esq., or to any one of the Members of the Committee. It may also be added that it seemed to be the general opinion at the late MEETING that the rate of Subscription should be equivalent to that adopted by the LONDON GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, namely, entrance three Guineas, and annual Subcription two Guineas. It will hence be obvious that, in order to furnish the SOCIETY with the funds necessary for rendering its labors effectively and extensively useful, it is indispensably requisite that the lowness of the rate of Subscription should be compensated for by the number of Subscribers. It may, therefore, be anticipated that this consideration will be of no little force in inducing the Gentlemen of this Presidency to contribute to the support of a SOCIETY, from the exertions of which so much benefit may be reasonably expected.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain E. W. Jones G. P. Bat. from Guzeratt.

Ensign K. Jopp, 26th Regt. N. I. from do.

Surgeon G. O. Turnbull, Nizam's Service from Aurungabad.

Lieutenant J. G. Gordon, 19th N. I. from Ootacummund

Ensign A. Haslewood, 3d Regt. N. I. from Vingorla.

Lieut. J. E. Frederick, 18th Regt. N. I. from Neilgherry Hills.

Lieut. L. Browne, 5th Regt. N. I. from Dharwar.

Lieut. C. H. Boye, Artillery from Vingorla.

Lieut. Wright, 3d Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.

Lieut. A. Hamerton, 15th Regt. N. I. from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.

Captain T. Graham, 2d Grenadier Regt. to Sattarah.

Captain Neil Campbell, Staff to Ahmedabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Hursole, on the 9th April, Mr. Conductor Thomas Hume, aged 42, much regretted, and leaving an afflicted widow.

At Baroda, on Friday the 15th inst. Mr. James Chase, (Conductor of Ordnance Pension Establishment,) aged 57 years. His mildness of disposition and simplicity of manners gained him the esteem of all those that had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Bombay, on the 19th Instant, F. W. Jones, Esq. of the Civil Service.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April, 16th The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. H. St. Amour in Charge, from Bancote, 14th April.

DEPARTURES.

April 16th, Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. de Silva, Syrang to Demaun.

17th Ship Bolton, John Clarkson Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, and child, Mrs. Simson and Child, Mrs. Till, Captain Kinchant, Lieut. Bourchier.

Do. Brig Eliza, Lorance Tindel, to Ceylon.

April 19th, Grab Caudry, Coonjee Fuckey Nacquedah, to Malay Coast.

Do. The Government Yatch, Telica, Mr. H. St. Amour, in charge to Bancote.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Robert.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Hind, Glenelg, Caledonia, Bombay Castle, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad.

PORTUGUESE.—Conde de Rio Pardo, St. Francisco de Paulo, Esperanco, Angelica.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Euphrates.

Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Coote.

H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruizer.

CALCUTTA.

SIMLA IN WINTER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Govt. Gazette.

SIR, Nothing can be more salutary or cheerful than the present condition of *Simla*. We soon cease to feel the cold disagreeable, if the air continues clear; but when cloudy, we are chilled by the raw moisture, and the scene wears the sombre shades of a northern winter. This, however, rarely occurs before January, and frequently later. The two subsequent months are the most variable and unpleasant of the entire year. After the periodical rains have ceased, the climate settles into a sereneness which is so brilliant as to dazzle the sight, inducing even an *opthalmic* tendency in weak eyes—calming to the mind, and proving highly beneficial to the constitution; the cold creeps on insensibly, and we become tutored to the climate by progressive steps, till neither snow or frost are half so terrific in substance as they were before in name. The *rhododendron*, that roseate coronet of the forest, is already breaking into flower. The mornings, though sharp, are less rigorous than they were in December, and the sun's rays are daily more ardent—in fact winter is half over before it has been felt, this is rather unusual—but, one season with another, inclement weather rarely visits this zone of the hills before January, and then there is nothing like that picture which the extravagancies of crude ideas image to our senses, such as that *Simla* is untenable after November. Those clever people who have the privilege of knowing every thing without learning any thing, represent objects which have no existence but in the absurd fancies of their own mind, just as pigmies and men with tails were suggested by the prejudices of early navigators. How do people exist at *Kotgurh*, and much superior limits, and how do the natives of the plains contrive to live, who often cannot afford to their means or custom conforms to the vaults of the climate? The Bazar here is even now a busy scene—the shops are open, houses are erecting, and preparations for the influx of the anomalous multitude all going on, as if the position was not only congenial, to their feelings in winter, but agreeable to their interests in summer. Appetites are good, and there is plenty of cheap ghee and potatoes. Even the most sunburnt Indian would not wholly perish, and for Europeans to shrink from the scene of their own fair and far land, as if they were black, can only be accounted for by prepossession for habits long continued, or the folly of ideal impressions. The snow sometimes does accumulate to the depth of [redacted] three feet, [redacted] and pro[redacted] at *Simla* would be [redacted] to those who cannot live without their daily perambulations, their rendezvous, their airy pleasures. As to people of business or industrious habits, they might just be as well in the *Calcutta* jail, or any other retired spot, as at *Simla*, if they had the same temperature. The winters of this latitude (however elevated the position) have never the permanent rigidity of our northern climate. Let us ascend to the highest situations, and the sun's rays follow us, the snow melts away wherever they fall, and the roads are rendered wet, quaggy, and disagreeable. The shaded aspect only exhibits the soil frozen, and the streams fixed,—here, indeed, the ice is very thick, and at a greater height (if screened from the sun) would admit of skating. A few days ago I was induced, by the serenity of the weather, to go on a Stage beyond *Simla*; in this excursion the traveller rises to the height of 9,000 feet, but much inferior. In a recess of the forest, laying to the sun, is a basin of water, which was found sufficiently frozen to bear several people upon the surface. The marginal ice (from which the water had retired by evaporation) was from six to nine inches thick, and clear like amber, shewing that at an antecedent period the whole expanse must have been hard frozen: but the sun's glittering rays in the subtle air, were fast eating holes in the ice wherever any extraneous body was encased—even a straw or a leaf was a nucleus of heat; the work of the night past is mostly dissolved by the returning sun—consequently, it requires a far greater degree of cold in these latitudes to produce the same effects as in *Europe*.

I have passed the night by the edge of a lake which had its whole margin, for several yards, frozen in the morning in a temperature of 19—but by nine o'clock the shore was freed of every gelid particle, and there was no facing the bright sun. It was the 1st of October, and the elevation at 16,000 feet; we may conceive then the sort of weather that is capable of arresting such rapid rivers as the *Sutlej* and *Indus*, in spite of the opposing sun. Beyond this basin, the road (now upon the northward slope) was very slippery, and in many places sheeted in smooth blue ice where it required considerable agility and address to balance oneself—frequent were the headlong falls, while now and then a heavier sound announced dire havoc amongst the frangible part of the baggage. We picked our steps cautiously over the lucid surface. Where the road reaches its greatest elevation, the snow scarcely lay a foot deep—none had fallen since the 12th of November, and this was now baked hard by alternate flashes of sunshine and frost. An inclosed spring, or well, by the road-side, was frozen solid to the bottom—the ice, a foot thick, was rendered brilliantly translucid by the reflection of skies of the darkest azure. It was scarcely three o'clock, and the thermometer was 34. We now got into a deep and permanent shade, at this season untouched by the feeblest of the sun's rays; here the snow was very finely

frozen, and creaked under our feet like broken glass; a calm cold reigned over the hoary surface, and the hands, which were often required to support the feet, were so benumbed, that we latterly put them in our pockets—yet many traders were met, heavily laden with iron, pursuing their dreary way with conscious security, while we were toppling at every step. These people, though inhabiting the highest tenable spots in the immediate vicinage of the eternal snow, are still very dark, and the colder the zone the blacker they turn, and the worse they become in character,—while every other production of nature rises in stature and magnificence, man alone retrocedes, till he stares a melancholy spectacle amidst the bright splendor of the snow and the savage beauties of the surrounding scenes.

At *Tagoo*, where there is a house for travellers, the snow lay in more considerable bodies than at *Simla*. The scite is above 8,000 feet, and being sheltered from the land wind (for there is in the hills an atmospheric reflux in whice the *Himalayan* wind corresponds to the sea breeze) is much colder. Sojourners at *Simla* find this spot a refreshing change in the months of May and June—yet here the evenings are mild, and the day temperature oppressively warm in a tent, the sun scorching, throughout his course, men and animals, all retire from the vived glow, and seek the shade. At this season, invalids should repair to the highest skirt of forest. No position for convalescence ought to be under 10,000 feet, or nearer the plains than five or six stages. The air of the interior is infinitely purer, the vegetation more brilliant, the scenery far transcendent, and where the mind, fatigued by disease and oppressed by climate and the luxuriant and indolent forms of *Indian* society, wanders with delight over the calm solitudes of nature. The pines, upon the slopes of the snowy chain, are taller and more symmetrical than elsewhere—whole forests occur where individuals measure 24 to 26 feet round. The maximum girth in one instance was 29 feet. I never beheld so majestic a spectacle as this immense mass of timber spiring to 192 feet determined, and determined too by the barometer, a novel way, I fancy, to your readers; but the only one I presume in such circumstances, except ascending to the top of the tree, a rather giddy enterprise I should conceive. Close to the same spot were numbers of the same magnificent barrels, like gigantic masts, each rising as if in rivalry, and all at a level verging upon 10,000 feet, a limit beneath which on the Equator (according to *Baron Humboldt*,) the larger trees of every kind shrink; a limit which *Mr. Colebrooke* and clever Reviewers placed close to the marginal snow in the region of the torpid *Lichen*, but the *Himalaya* peer over the *Andes*, laugh at philosophers, and closet speculators, and dwindle *Dr. Buckland*, and his fossil bones, into utter insignificance. The phenomena which are presented in obscure caves in *Europe*, are appealed to in the mountains of *Asia*, but they answer by exhibiting a superb contrast. There is a freshness in the air of spots confining on the parent ridge of the *Himalaya*, which no altitude upon the plainward verge of the mountains can compensate. In May and June, when all the southern skirt (*Simla* and even *Mahassoo* itself,) displays only a parched monotony, a hazy atmosphere, and dusty roads; the scene, at equal elevations in the interior, continues verdant from the vaporization of the neighbouring snow, the air is soft, vegetation more exuberant and varied. The soil presents a greener sward, the dews of night maintaining the nutritious impulse, the enamelled surface glares its flowery verdure at the mid-day sun, and defies his ardor, every object here is bright, even *Celestial*-like, except the human form, unhappy man appears in black and vile disparity amidst the lone wastes of natural grandeur, struggling against nature—at variance with his own family, and often contending with wild beasts for food, even with the Apes who eat horse-chesnuts; he calls for assistance from those who can form no idea of his misery.

Valetudinarian establishments, besides the advantages of locality as regards climate and landscape, would diffuse a new tone into the dark society of those resplendent regions, where filth, poverty, vermin and disease, might I add crime, are united in social bonds, and female virtue has neither a habitation or a name.

Should mines of precious ores ever be discovered, the influx of foreigners and money, and the efflux of metallic riches, would change the character of the country, and give a new *tout ensemble* to men and matter, both now secluded in melancholy obliviou—man rises in dignity only amongst men, and never in solitude.

I feel averse to conclude this already too tedious letter, without saying a word or two about those eternal mountains the *Himalaya*—that theme of admiration to visitors who settle at *Simla*; the portion visible here is a depressed continuation of the chain extending from the emergence of the *Sutlej* through the snow, to an abrupt limit bordering close upon the plain of the *Punjab*, near the *debouche* of the *Ravee*; few, if any, of the detached peaks rise beyond 20,000 feet, the crest of *Jumnotree* may indeed be seen from the highest point of *Simla*, which is a conical hill named *Jucko*, formerly in undisputed possession of the bears and hogs. It was then a lovely spot; since those romantic inhabitants have been supplanted by the foot of civilization; houses and cultivation have usurped the place of stagnant forests, but the poor bears have taken flight, and so hard were they pushed for a retreat, that they entered into a social or rather a neutral compact with the people of the nearest villages, who have since found out that their neighbourhood is a little too close to their fields and their companionship upon the whole rather swinish. At this present moment the villagers are hunting them out, and I suppose they will again be smelling up at their old mansions. People, and, of all others, new comers, should look out for such sable visitors, especially our black servants, who are liable to be mistaken, as hungry and expatriated bears do not stoop to make distinctions of whom they shall first feed upon. This insulated point *Jucho*, besides being crowned by *garnets*, throws the waters of its corresponding declivities towards the Bay of *Bengal* on one side, and the Gulph of *Cutch* on the other, the former by the intersections of the *Giree*, the *Tons* and *Jumna*, to the *Ganges*; the latter by the medium of the *Sutlej*, and that magnificent river the *Indus*, a narrow septum, even the road itself, here marks the divergence of twin streamlets, which are latterly separated 1,500 miles. The *Ganges* and *Brahmapootur* may also be considered as adjunct rivers, but they part to meet again, as *Rennel* observes; the two streams are as different in character as masculine is from feminine, one creeps slowly through fertile plains, under the pressure of superstitious reverence for *gods* and *cows*, the others rolls over rugged and barren wastes, where beef is worshipped by keen appetites. Could we suppose two parties embarking at the common and crystal fount of both in the lofty *Himalaya*, uniting again in the sea brine, how sweet would be the embrace of an impetuous consort!

There are none of those giant peaks visible from *Simla* which we hear of spiring to 26 and 28,000 feet, threatning heaven with their point and earth with their fall, but the gelid array is sufficiently grand to excite astonishment in the minds of people in their noviciate, especially you from *Calcutta*, who emerge from the lowest alluvial deposits, even from the very mud, and behold the primeval summits sheeted in drapery of perpetual whiteness. The boundary is still very lofty, perhaps not under 13,000 feet upon the plainward slope, while the dark rock stares through the snow in the highest regions, though it is now past the Solstice, those mountains are whiter in May and June, but it is on the cessation of the periodical rains that the scene is most striking, the tops only remaining covered, glare their radiant snow at the powerless sun in calm desolate grandeur. Greater part of the bare rock is then disclosed, and the vast dim mass just crowned by gelid points, appears like the curling crest of an enormons wave rising out of a sea of mist. The marginal limit has then receded to its maximum elevation, and may be determined as a fixed point, traces of snow extend down the hollows and accumulations repose far below, while steep cliffs project their bare sides even to 18,000 feet, but the belt is very precisely defined, and if geometrically measured, will be found to have an uniform level beyond fifteen thousand feet, here it freezes occasionally in July and sometimes snows, but commonly rains at far loftier regions, and the peaks are shrouded in damp mist; the weather is only uncomfortable by the cold rain; congelation is in fact a most confounded *bugbear*, which terrifies reviewers and learned professors, regions which are foisted upon our understanding as girt with perpetual rigors, and inaccessible from primeval ice, yet the productions of opposite tracts of country are interchanged by passages through the interminable snow, loaded people and cattle all find their way over, there is no barrier in nature half so formidable as that which is created by art; the only enemy of mankind is man, travellers find their courage prove adventurous, the days have passed which saw them picking their giddy way by flights of steps leading to the summits of mountains on one side, and to the bottom on the other, skirting precipices, where the hands durst not quit their hold to suffer the feet to proceed; roads are still bad, but sufficiently practicable, and a trip to those eternal snows, which at present alarm the imagination, and those rocks which wound it, will be undertaken with feelings far different from those of fool-hardy enterprise. People will now ascend the *Himalaya* for recreation, for the sake of humanity, for discovery, and as *Mr. Buckingham* impudently says, for the collection of facts, as if no person ever collected any but himself! to see with their own eyes what others represent, and we only perceive, as inferences deduced from an ideal system; the acorns and hazle-nuts as large as pigeons eggs, or those poor asses who are reduced to eat horse-chesnuts, and above all, those snow-white shells reposing in unnatural union with rocks that peer above the clouds, which a late Traveller has so feelingly treated as antediluvian, as to those *mammoths* and *mastodons*, and other nondescript monsters of a former world, the very names of which we cannot pronounce without extending the mouth, we may safely leave them in the hands or the head of professor *Buckland*, and those other *Cognoscenti*, who see so clearly into the abyss of undetermined antiquity, or, to use a more apposite term, into the mud; but however zealous their pretensions to the knowledge of a subject almost sacred, they have not only erred prodigiously, but are guilty of maintaining a paradox. *Dr. Buckland*, theorising from the system of European physics, drawing inferences from the phenomena of the *Andes* and conclusions from the empirical formulæ of schools, actually appealed to the lofty *Himalaya* for verification of the agent of those fossil remains which he found in the *Debris* of the *Kirkdale* caves, because some petrified bones were alleged to have come from the back of *Kylas* (this word means the skies or heaven) at an estimated altitude of 16,000 feet, consequently, says *Mr. Buckland*, from the regions of eternal congelation, unvisited and unaccessible by man or animals, therefore the deposits of the flood. Had the *Professor* known nothing, or known more, he would have arrived at a more rational finale; this remark was applied by one of those privileged critics (who know every thing beforehand) to poor *Moorcroft*, because he hinted at food for Sceptics in the slowly accumulating but vast masses of sulphur near the head of the *Sutlej*; but *Dr. Buckland* comes to the point, without any knowledge of the path by which he arrives; some people see farther into a mill stone than others, but systematic delusions have no defined limit. In the first place, it puzzled the College of Surgeons to determine the genus to which the bones belonged, for instead of their turning out to be those of *bears* (like *Fitz-Clarence*'s bones from the pyramids, which were supposed to be human, and afterwards found to belong to *cows!!*) they were with difficulty identified with those of wild horses and deer. This proves rather too much, as the recognition seems at best doubtful, yet whatever they were, they came not from antediluvian regions; if by these is meant an elevation of 16,000 feet, mankind and cultivation both thrive at that limit, the shawl goats pasture far beyond it, while thoroughfares for trade cut the lines of level at 18 and 19,000 feet without crossing any snow. *Mr. Buckland* is evidently out of his element in the *Asiatic* mountains, for they give him no answer to his interrogatories, and though analogies of structure and strata have been recognised between *European* and *Himalayan* Geognosy, they avail nothing towards the question, in as far as the fossil bones of *horses* and *deer* occurring at 16,000 feet, repose in regions inhabited by men as well as animals, and excoriated, actually swarm with life in varied and beautiful forms, herds of deer have been seen skipping over rocks which pierce the skies at 20,000 feet. It is even more than doubtful if the shells lately discovered in the inner ranges of the *Himalaya*, will, in the least degree, tend to the solution of the problem concerning which few people are sceptical, and any labor to prove what nobody disputes, is at best injudicious. It were wise even if it were not desirable, that facts should revert upon traditions, and those sublime memorials which speak in cognate language to our feelings, which reason would teach us to respect if our highest interests did not demand the sacrifice. Go to the *Hindoos* and ask them the question, it is one which few of our (*European*) priesthood will comprehend, which still fewer will believe, but it is one which can be answered even by *Pagans*, and these answers will startle our faith rather than stagger it. Forfend us from our friends, is an expression familiar to our understanding, and those zealous partisans of a cause that sufficiently speaks for itself, only deteriorate the conclusion. It is at least specious, if not suspicious, when people adduce extravagant means to evidence a simple fact, and raise mountains to create a mole hill. *Dr. Buckland* should have contented himself with the muddy remains of those *hyenas* and *bears* which were physically the best calculated for his object. His appeal to the *Himalaya* was unrequired, as it was inconsistent; and an attempt to prove too much looks like being hard pushed for data, or that the problem is one of the most palpable demonstration.

The shells in the lofty zones of the *Himalaya* are as little veritable of deluvian agency, as the horizontal stratification of sandstone or coal is proof of the formation of matter by a miracle, yet many who have seen these shells come to the conclusion without even asking for the premises; it is enough for their wisdom that the objects they view so obliquely were inhabitants of the waters; they don't even stop to consider whether they are marine or fresh water*—whether the deposits of rivers, the reliques of the deluge, or of an antecedent ocean. Those people are tremblingly jealous of their own position, and, like a drowning man, catch at straws to uphold it, and assume the most extreme *hypothesis* to illustrate the plainest objects—*Parturient montes*, when puzzled, they get out of the difficulty as those clever Cosmogonists do who (whenever it is neceessary) call upon the earthquake and the volcano, or even more infernal agents, to help them out. Those who would especially illuminate the world, apply to the mud in the first instance; here they are right, and with respect to the *Himalaya*, where the sublime *Mahadeo* sits enthroned amidst mist which makes solitude more awful, they quickly answer the question (when asked) how came the shells there, by instancing (as if they had been spectators) the strong easterly winds which prevailed at that epoqua. It is barely possible that salmon, and other larger species of fish, might have been drifted 1200 miles in twelve months, supposing them to have had sufficient instinct to move in one direction, but *cockles*, *muscles*, and *oyster* beds are rather a stumbling block, as being endowed with little or no *locomotive* power, they live and perish upon the same rock. How could they have been floated up by the waters? but 'tis vain to attempt bringing conviction to those who have made up their minds before hand to facts, and see in every thing only proofs of their crude fancies. We pause which to value most, the wisdom or folly of such acute people. It is pretty evident to our senses that the *Deluge* did not form cliffs, and vast mountain ranges, if it did, then heaven mocks itself---I'll not believe it, as we are hereby left between two fires, neither of which we can distinguish; here again people overstep the threshold of their own doctrine, even of discretion, need I say of ratiocination, or, as I remarked before, prove too much. If the deluvian period altered the entire face of nature, then is ruin heaped upon ruin, and confusion is worse confounded, and those shells which we might have otherwise been deluded (enlightened) by have no definite connection. *Cosmogonic Cronology* gives us no relative measure of undermined antiquity—I affirm again, that the *Zealots* in this cause go beyond their depth, and by proving too much involve the whole in a *labyrinth*. Those who are enslaved to a system neither see so clearly, or judge so rightly, as others who only pretend to natural sight and common sense. Some of the *bivalve* shells, which resemble those of our rivers in *Europe*, were found in fields which produce the densest crops of *barley*, now insulated above the most proximate level, from three to four thousand feet, and above the sea fifteen thousand, while the contiguous tracts, at sixteen and eighteen thousand feet, exhibit the rocks made of the same exuvi—even whole ridges, composed of organised marine remains. Was the flood so desolating? or was it competent to produce the effects which are assigned to so transient a cause? The destruction of the human race did not necessarily involve the subversion of matter, hardly the subversion of the entire world. Mankind had then but a very limited range, and *Baron Cavier* assumes the premises to account for the non-discovery of fossil remains of the human skeleton. The mountains of *Syria*, need I say the *Plateaux* of *Thibet*, would, perhaps, inform us of the fact. Cliffs composed of shells including *coral* and vegetable reliques, disposed in strata, could not possibly be the work of any natural event so rapid as the deluge is represented to have been, and if we are forced to conclude a supernatural agent, in the formation of those vast masses of organic bodies, there is then an end of the system of geology, and neither *Wermer* or *Hutton*, or the eminent philosophers of *France*, need pursue a study which has no relative associations, and no definite limits. It is a curious analogy (if it is true, but it sounds too loud to be believed), that the idea or belief of a deluge is recognised by the inhabitants of every country, and even recorded by the most savage and obscure, even by tribes of savages; as this is premised before, confirming rather too much, in so far as it almost proves, that each individual region had survivors of that event, and therefore, that the migration of mankind had a much wider range than the period of their existence would admit of, for how can we reconcile the fact of such an event having been transmitted by tradition throughout ages, or preserved by people who have to this day neither written memorials or cognate symbols to record relative periods of time or their occurrences, much less one which had no connexion with their interests. I leave the question to those subtle people who see every thing without discovering any thing; but I would ask them whether their zeal does not exceed their judgment, when they tell us that the Zealanders, and the subjects of his savage Majesty King George the Fourth, in one of those islands, are familiar with the records of a revolution which we have only learnt by the medium of an ancient language, need I say by means of our enterprise and our civilization! If such a memorial has been preserved amongst barbarians, while every other relation of mankind is lost in the void of unknown antiquity—it is one of those miracles which is beyond our understanding, a problem, the solution of which, by natural events, must still be a theorem, and the less we attempt to demonstrate it by such futile means as are afforded by the shell steatification of the *Himalaya* the better, for they will only tend to subvert our reason by proving too much. When we discover organic remains, especially of testaceous, bodies in the recesses, or upon the summits of granitic mountains, then we may theorise upon firmer grounds; but I would put the question to those Theological Geologists, who assume the mere fact of the *Himalayan* fossils as proofs of a cause the nature of which is doubtful—why no shells occur in the granite, the gneiss, or the hard slate cliffs, considered as primitive, nay more, why those bald rocks are often contiguous with gravel, calcareous formations, even with mud, which contain fossil relics. I am not here speaking of the *Cosmogony* (a hard word) of matter but of the superfices, and surely those acute reasoners upon the subject ought to be able to expound an anomaly sufficiently striking to the most casual observer, and sufficiently interesting to be interrogated. It does not clear up the question to assume that the granitic mountains are lava, because, as the whole world was submerged by the deluge, fossil remains, especially shells, were just as likely to be deposited in the hollows and gorges of those, as any where else, if we could even bring conviction to our sense that animals, whose habitude attaches them to rocks in the bed of the ocean, were so easily tranported to the height of four miles. When we catch muscles and oysters in the deep waters of the Atlantic or Pacific, it will then be time to theorise upon the shells of the Himalaya or the Andes, but as Mrs. Glass, or some bodye equally lucid, shrewdly observes, first catch your fish, and eat them afterwards. Nobody, except very clever people, doubts the deluvian event; but if such futile and preposterous means are used to verify the fact, our credence may indeed be staggered. It would be far wiser to take such things upon trust, than adduce evidence, which is more likely to argue the inverse of the Q. E. D. proposition. *Dr. Buckland* should keep to his caves and the mud, for the *Himalaya* are beyond the pale of his object, in so far as it is evident that both cannot illustrate the same effect. Physical

* A Parisian naturalist has lately affirmed, that all fresh water fish were originally marine.

position is adverse to the inference, and the very analogies that may be recognised between the rocks of th loftiest mountains and those of the lowest levels, eve of homogenous structure, instead of constituting a comparison, only disproves the conclusion. One to more purpose may, however, be deduced from the shell strata of the *Table Land* and the limest one, includi g organic remains at altitudes beyond 20,000 feet. These give us a clearer insight to the *genealogical* antiquity of the *Chinese* than they can possibly represent by their written memor als or pretended annals of time. Fro the freshness and perfect form of some of the *Himalayan* fossils, we are led to conclude a more recent and a more reasonable *epoch* of their creation, than institutions or records of that nation can furnish, and when we learn more of *Thibetian* literature, by the medium of which we may be able to trace antiquity to its source as regards the *premogeniture* of the inhabitants of *India*, we may establish a sort of graduated scale between the relations of m nkind and matter, then it is in thi last vi w, that we shall perceive the connexion between geography and our hi hest interests, bet een those apparently senseless enterprises (which men of the world deride) and our most trivial gratifications, should research for fossil remains lead to the discovery of precious ores, (for they will only be found out by the medium of some tangible pursuit) and as is obvious to our senses, if it had not been happily illustrated, that with gold we obtain, in this world at least, every thi g even to admiration and respect. The *French Savan M. Jacquemont*, is now treading his way through the alluvium of the *Punjab* with dubious success. He was lately in the *Himalaya*, and in my humble opinion, he should have kept upon *terra firma* instead of descending to the treacherous sands. *Runjeet*, though enjoying the sight of only o e eye, and can neither read nor write, sees clearer into the mud, and discerns a further prospect t an those who pretend to be better gifted, that is, his vision is rather oblique. *Timour* the *Tartar* w s also illiterate, besides being lam , hence the name *Timour Lung*, which we have prett ly transposed into *Tamarlane Runjeet*, even on his blind side, is sharper than our common wits. *Kashmeer* is the brightest gem of his crown and he wears it with suspicious vigilance. *Moorcroft*, 'tis true, had a bil et upon that fair valley, but neither *Messieurs Allard* or *Ventura* have ever been allowed to trespass so far—it is highly desirable that *M. Jacquemont* should accomplish his objects, for 'tis better to be illuminated by some one than remain longer in the dark,—need I interpret my meaning by a more pithy though not less appropriate expression! I must not omit to notice, that the learned *Transylvanian M. Csoma de Körös*, has left the Hills for *Calcutta*, laden with the fruits of his labors, unweariedly pursued for the past five years. He descends into *India*, in good health, but a stranger in a foreign land, and unacclimated a ter so long a sojourn in the heart of the *Himalaya*. His works exhibit a rare specimen of *Caligraphy*, and we are at a loss which to admire most, his own ability or that of the *Lama:* as to the conten s, they will speak for themselves, if they fall into the good soil. *Mr. Wilson* will, however, tell us all about them; but *Mr. Csoma* feels the disadvantages they are subject to, from their be ng in an unknown language. An intercommunica ive medium, will, notwithstanding, be amply supplied by the *Sanscrit* scholar. *M. Csoma* will, no doubt, startle the credence of many people, by the mention of things unsuspected, which will, perhaps, be unbelieved, and (if true) even unrespected—on this account, he has often wished for an associate conversant with the *Sanscrit* dialect, who would be willing to become his pupil in the *Thibetian*, by which reciprocal light (to use his own words) would be given to each It is to be hoped that in *Calcutta* he will not find oause to lam nt the insipid monotony of the *British Capital*. He has gone from the place of his earliest association with *India*, the first to m et him in adventure, the last to greet him in his solitude. *Sabathoo* says farewell that sound which makes us linger, yet farewell, *M. Moorcroft* (a name he cherishes) was his ear. liest patron and friend; they conversed together in *Latin* at *Ludak*, and to *M. Csoma's* versatility in languages, *we* (if I dare use that significant plural unit, which is the previlege of Editors) are indebted for a most curious diplomatic discovery, no less than the friendly affiances of the *Emperor* of *Russia* towards *Maha Rajah Sing*, in a disp tch signed *Nesslerode*, dated *St. Petersburgh*, which was conveyed by the *Envoy Aga Meh'dee*, who perished in the mountains of *Yarkund*, owing to which circumstance was elicited a fact we might have otherwise learnt by a less courteous and less pacific medium.

The progress of so curious an alliance as the appearance of a *Russian* embassy upon the banks of the *Indus*, did not attract much attention at the time, as if our self-sufficiency had led us to deride the idea—yet, though the mission was avowed t be merely congratulatory, and for objects of commerce, if was not the less important, because it had been the third unsuccessful effort from the same source—at least the *Messieurs Willock*, at *Tehran*, presaged no good, or they would not have begged of *M. Csoma* to look out for, and observe the progress of a *Russian* mi sion then ahead of him in route to *India*, and while in *Bokhara*, he actually heard of a host le approach from that quarter, and, however much exaggerated the rumour, the country was in such a perturbed condition, as induced *M. Csoma* t accelerate his own safety by getting out of the way with the least possible delay. *Bok'hara* sounds to us from afar, but we shall find it near enough if the *Sutlej* is o continue much longer the demarcated frontier The *Indus* is the natural limit of *India*—so the late *Colonel Blacker* attempted to prove; but however this is, it requires no historical fact or foresight to convince us that it is the proper boundary. The ex-King of *Cabul*, now at *Loodhiana*, could, no doubt, tell us an agreeable story about it, if we would condescend to ask him. *Mr. Csoma* cleverly translated *Count Nesselrode's* document into Latin, and *Mr. Moorcroft* forwarded it to the most obvious quarter; but like another curious record (the *Chinese* picture), it has probably found its way into the void of Political Argives, where it must necessarily be unproductive of those unremunerating advantages which would have flowed from it exhibition. I do not mean through the influence of some clever Editor (who, upon occasion, can infect *Constantinople* with the plague in five minutes) and that provoking vehicle of every thing that is good and every thing that is bad, the Press! far from it; but I am already at the very *antipodes* of the subject I began with—therefore I am at something like an extremity, which means as far as one can well go, if you like it better, at the end of my letter.

SENEX.

MARIA DARLINGTON.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,

In Blackwood's Magazine for October there is a Story entitled "Intriguing and Madness," which is evidently founded upon some well-known passages in the life of a celebrated actress. The truth of the Tale, as related by the narrator, perhaps cannot be questioned, but there is a degree of cruelty in thus dragging forward incidents of the private life of a most unfortunate young woman, which ought to excite the highest indignation. The writer is beyond doubt of the male sex, and he displays all the pitiless scorn of a person, who can never be brought into the fearful predicaments in which beautiful, dependent, and unprotected women, are so frequently involved. Females are accused of want of charity towards female frailty, but the most rigorous amidst the censors, the bitterest and the least tolerant judges, are to be found in the ranks of those, to whose seductive arts the ruin of so many miserable creatures must be ascribed. Had the author of "Intriguing and Madness," instead of selecting one isolated portion of a most unhappy woman's life, and dressing it up in his own way, enquired into and investigated her early history, he would have found much to excite the compassion of a generous heart, and little comparatively to condemn. I myself have never seen the gifted creature alluded to, except upon the stage, but the notoriety which attended one portion of her career, induced private enquiry respecting her real claims to pity and support; and these enquiries were followed by a perfect conviction that she was more sinned against than sinning. Maria Darlington (for by a name which she has made her own, rather than the one she bears, it is perhaps most delicate to distinguish her even when undertaking her defence) had the irreparable misfortune to be born of profligate parents. Her father, a man of expensive and dissipated habits, at one time an officer of Militia, then an actor, then an inn keeper, was too idle, and perchance too luxurious to succeed in any of these capacities; and by the aid of an attractive wife, and companionable qualities, was endured and despised in the circles of gay young men, to whose society he aspired. No pains were spared in the education of the daughter, on whom was lavished a fatal profusion of beauty. A more fascinating creature never existed. Long after she had lost all hope of happiness, all chance of retrieving a ruined character, the singular modesty of her deportment, her perfect freedom from all that marked the gay flaunting courtesan, deeply interested her own sex in her favour; and the truly virtuous could scarcely be persuaded to believe that one who betrayed all the shrinking timidity of innocence, could be the abandoned shameless creature she was pourtrayed. That she did not marry early and well must be attributed to the dislike of a connexion with her disreputable and rapacious parents. When the individual known by the name of the "young Roscius" had finished his studies at College, and indulged himself as an Amateur in his favourite pursuit, great pains were taken to associate him in the Provincial engagements of Maria: they performed the hero and heroine together in a wide range of tragedy, comedy, and farce, and happy would it have been for her, and could she have secured so respectable a protector for life. That speculation failed, and the father probably finding marriage difficult to achieve, resolved to make his daughter's charms, (for her talents at the time, not fully developed, were considered to be mediocre,) subservient to his extravagance. For a long, a very long time did Maria strive to avoid the dangers which surrounded her; but destitute of active friends, destitute of counsellors to encourage her in the only step which could have saved her from destruction, that of quitting the parental roof; she struggled on until her character was lost, and sunk irrevocably in the opinion of the world, she became a resistless prey to her seducers. The transcriber of this narrative has been informed from the most authentic sources, that when trapanned into receiving visits from the Marquis W——, the luckless girl has rushed out of the house, her only home, and because she had no asylum, no place to which she could fly, has spent whole hours in driving about London alone in a hackney coach. A more terrible picture of desolation and misery in a young lovely girl formed to be the grace and ornament of society can scarcely be imagined. Associating only with libertines of rank, shunned and suspected by the virtuous portion of her own sex, at a period when the countenance of one respectable woman would have snatched her from perdition; maligned most cruelly and falsely, by men who desired to have the eclat, of being considered the favoured lover of so beautiful a woman, she experienced the bitter feeling of unmerited disgrace: and when her father, outraging all decency, and lost to every sentiment of humanity, took her to that den of vice, B. Castle—under a promise of marriage, which she considered sacred; she became the prey of the most heartless libertine, who ever disgraced the name of man.

During several succeeding years she remained faithful to her engagements, though at length hopeless of the performance of his contract, she touchingly entreated him to acknowledge her as his mistress, to afford her at least that protection from the addresses of men, who seeing her more than doubtful situation, continually insulted her with infamous offers. A request so moderate and so fully depicting her forlorn state, was denied; and left wholly to the world's mercy, the rectitude of her conduct to all save her seducer, availed her nothing; she was represented as the most accessible of persons. Gentlemen, it was said, might procure an easy introduction through the medium of her laundress. and it was commonly reported that one clerk at Drummond's bank found sufficient employment in paying drafts to her order. These assertions, made by gentlemen, men supposed to know the world, and to be too honourable to invent scandal, or to repeat it upon insufficient authority, were universally credited; and it was not until the trial took place, which some years ago made so great a noise in London, that she was exonerated from the imputation of encouraging addresses from all who were rich enough to lay gold and jewels at her feet. The published letters of Colonel B—— vindicated her from the charge of mercenary conduct, and also from that of extravagance; and it was proved that until she became utterly hopeless of the fulfilment of his promise, she gave no encouragement to any other suitor, and then only to one who offered her marriage. That she should have most eagerly desired to secure for herself an honourable provision for life, was both natural and praiseworthy: and though there might be some advantage taken of the weak understanding of the lover, no man, living in the circle in which she moved, could have been deceived in a belief of Maria's perfect innocence; and her real story might have interested and secured one of stronger intellect, and one whose feelings were under more controul. Much to the honour of the female world, when facts connected with the history of a lovely luckless being, who had scarcely a chance of escaping her fate, were generally known, a simultaneous feeling of compassion induced it to come forward in her support. Fearless of misconstruction, the theatre on the first evening of her re-appearance was crowded with ladies, anxiously desiring to support her in a profession, by which she might be enabled to live without resorting to the wages of infamy. Though thus received in London, she had much to contend with in her provincial career: at Bath especially, where from the most authentic source, the author of this brief memoir learned how deeply she felt her degraded, miserable state. The character of Letitia Hardy was selected for her debut; and it was generally known that a party had determined to exert their utmost endeavours to hiss her off the stage. Her appearance was the signal for clamour; the actress who performed the part of Mrs. Racket, kept resolutely aloof, and left her to sustain, unsupported, the trying scene. Vain were her imploring looks, vain her tears: throughout five acts she was compelled to sustain a constant repetition of insult. Her mother standing at the wing tried by gestures to induce her to assume an air of contempt and disdain, but she was unequal to it, and her apparent wretchedness, interested the feelings of a young, lovely and virtuous girl, who acted the part of Lady Frances in the play. Resolved to convince herself whether the emotion, displayed by Maria, was real or affected, she watched her when off the stage and retiring to her dressing room; where, fancying herself unseen, she gave loose to the anguish of her heart; sobbing and wringing her hands in all the abandoning of distress. There was no feigning here, and touched with compassion, when in the concluding scene, the representation of Lady Frances for the first time found herself on the stage with the heroine of the play, and saw her standing singly, without even the offer of a male arm for her support, while the audience were pouring upon her the full burst of their displeasure, she disengaged herself from the hand of the actor appointed to be her escort, and crossing the stage, took that of Maria, who overcome by so unexpected at act of kindness, clung to her protectress weeping. The generous feeling which prompted a step so decided, was appreciated as it deserved; it produced an instantaneous revulsion of feeling; the whole of the Pit stood up and applauded the actresses who had withdrawn themselves as if they feared contamination from her touch, or might be supposed to share in the disapprobation of the audience, found that they had gained nothing by their outragous display of virtue, and the tide once turned in favour of the late object of scorn and contumely, continued to flow in the same direction, and Maria sustained no farther public annoyance during her engagement. It was lamentable to all interested in her welfare to see the influence which parents, proved to be so unworthy, still maintained over her mind. To support them in luxurious idleness, to supply the extravagance of a father dead to every parental duty, the large sums gained by the exercise of her profession are lavished and lost. It is painful to conjecture the ultimate fate of a being thus trammelled—one who can have no confidential friend of virtue and respectability of her own sex, while she remains linked to the infamous pair who are known to have sold her and who would not scruple to sell her again. The wounded and lacerated mind once so sensitive, so acutely alive to shame, may become callous at last; and publications similar to the tale of "Intriguing and Madness," in which she is represented so artfully displaying the extent of her fascinations for the sake of picking the pocket of an enthusiastic admirer will in all probability hasten a catastrophe, which it is scarcely possible she should escape. We envy not the person who could thus hold up and unfortunate and injured woman to the scorn of that world, from whose patronage she can alone hope to derive an honest support.

I am Sir,
Your obediently,
ARISTIDES.

We refer our Medical readers to the Warrant, which will be found in this column, regulating the appointments and pay of Medical Officers in the British Army, issued from the Horse Guards, and dated 20 h July last. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, whose letter we shall endeavour to republish to-morrow, has referred to this document without quoting it, and has founded on the data which it affords compared with the rates of pay of the India Medical Service, and on a comparison of both with the rates of Military Pay, both in the King's and Company's services, an appeal to the whole Medical Service of India to unite in memorializing the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. He clearly shows that the Medical Pay is considerably *higher* than the Military Pay in the British Army; while in the Indian Army the Medical Pay is considerably *lower* than the Military Pay. This is a plain and incontestible fact, and the present is justly considered a favourable time for urging it. The Medical Service now know all that they have to hope for from the consideration that has been given to their remonstration against the reductions of 1828; and while the lately encreased allowances seem on good grounds to have given very little satisfaction on the Bengal side, they also witness how much has been done at home to improve the situation of the Medical Department in the British Army. The India Treasury is overflowing, and the surplus revenue is about to be employed in paying off some of the creditors of the State, and reducing the interest of those loans that are allowed to remain undischarged. We do not reckon very confidently on an appeal to reason and justice, but as it is the interest as well as the duty of the Government of India to keep every branch of its service on an efficient footing, a clear and dispassionate exhibition of rights and grievances must ultimately prove effectual.—*India Gazette, March* 23.

MEDICAL SERVICE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—As you have so strongly advocated the cause of the Medical Service by your own pen as well as by giving insertion to communications on the subject, I trust you will, notwithstanding its length, give a place to a statement of facts the strength of which is undeniable.

The present time appears to be a particularly favorable one for the consideration of the present state of the Medical Service of India, the same ships having brought us the authentic intelligence of how little the Government of India has done to alleviate the sufferings of their Medical Servants on a *re-consideration* of the heavy retrenchments carried into effect in 1828, and of how much the British Government have just done to improve the situation of their Army Medical Department. The present appears to be also a favorable period for the Medical Department of India transmitting a respectful Memorial to the Board of Control, which ought to be confined strictly to the following objects: a progressive improvement of their allowances in India, and a higher rate of pay on furlough and retirement.

In the course of the following remarks when the pay of the Military portion of the British Army is stated, it is taken from the Army List and refers to Foot Regiments; that of Medical Staff is taken from the General Order, issued from the Horse Guards, dated 26th July, 1830.

No one can for a moment imagine that the Indian Medical Service is less entitled to the same consideration with the Military branch of their own Army, than the British Medical Staff to that it receives as compared with the Military branch of the British Army. how very contrary however is this to reality. The Indian Surgeon, excepting when in health and in actua charge of his Regiment, receives Captain's pay and allowances in India, and Captain's pay on furlough, whether on account of health or otherwise, and the same on retirement. A Surgeon in the British Army, whether in charge of his Regiment or absent from any cause, receives from all circumstance (except when serving in India,) pay much superior to that of Captain. If Surgeons of the British Army suffer no diminution of pay when off duty, there can be no possible reason why Surgeons in the Indian Army should suffer a diminution of

their pay equal to very nearly two-fifths : on the contrary, there are strong reasons why they should not be sufferers, as their Military brethren have no part of their pay and allowances cut when they are absent or sick. It may perhaps be said by those who do not fully consider the question, that Military Officers do suffer a retrenchment when absent from their Corps, because the allowance for command of regiments and companies is received only by officers actually in charge, but in explanation it is to be observed that these staff allowances were not included in estimating the proportional rate of pay to which Medical Officers appear to be entitled upon the principle adopted in the British Army, which is exhibited in the following tables—the first showing the progressive increase of pay received by British Army Surgeons as compared with Military Officers; the second shows what Indian Surgeons receive when with their Regiments and not *actually on a sick bed*, what Indian Military Officers receive, what Surgeons should receive to be on a footing with their brethern of the Royal Army, and what Surgeons receive when sick or absent from any cause.

TABLE 1ST.

British Surgeons.	Medical Pay.	Military Pay of Foots Regiments.	
Surg. under 10 yrs.	S13	Captain	S10 6
Ditto ditto 20 ,,	S15	Major	S16
Ditto ditto 25 ,,	S19	Lt. Col.	S17
Ditto above 25 ,,	£1 2	Col.	£1 2 6

TABLE 2D

Indian Surgeons.	Medical Pay of Infantry.	Military Pay of Infantry.	Surgs. ought to receive as per Table 1st.	Surgeons receive in India when sick or absent.
Surgs. under 20 years.	Rs. 715	Maj. Rs. 759	Rs. 712	Rs. 415
Ditto ditto 25 ,,	715	Lt. Col. 1002	Rs. 1119	Rs. 415
Ditto above 25 ,,	715	Colonel 1265	Rs. 1237	Rs. 415

At the end of last century, British Surgeons received Captain's Pay, but this has been long discontinued, and surely Indian Surgeons are not undeserving of similar consideration. So much for the Pay that Medical Officers ought to get in India.

With regard to Pay on Furlough and Retirement, Military Officers of the India Army all receive Pay equal to the Full Pay of Officers of the same rank in the British Army. Medical Officers alone draw Pay greatly inferior to the same Officers in his Majesty's Army; for what reason I have never been able to guess. In proof of this, a Surgeon of the India Service after from 10 to 30 years' service on Furlough or retirement draws ten shillings and six pence per day, while the full Pay of a Surgeon of the King's, as may be seen by the Table above, is fifteen nineteen, and twenty-two shillings. An Indian Assistant Surgeon on Furlough, for he cannot have served long enough to retire, draws six shillings and six pence per day instead of, as in the King's if under ten years standing, seven shillings and six pence, and if above ten years ten shillings per day. The same disproportionate rate of full Pay is given to the very few of those who enter the Company's Service who live to retire in the higher grades of Superintending Surgeon and Member of the Medical Board, as will be seen by the following Tables, showing the full Pay of British Medical Staff, and the Pay *called* full Pay actually received by Officers of the same rank standing in the India Army, and the deficiency.

Full Pay of British Medical Staff.	
Surgeon under 20 years	S 15
Ditto ditto 25 ditto	S 19
Ditto above 25 ditto	£12
Deputy Inspector General above 25 years	£1 10
Inspector General above 25 years	£2

Pay called full pay actually received by Indian Medical Staff whose service is solely in tropical climates.		Sum less than full pay of rank.
Surgeon under 20 years	S 10 6	S4 6
Ditto ditto 25 ditto	S 10 6	S8 6
Ditto above 25 ditto	S 10 6	S11 6
Superintending Surgeon above 25 years and two years in that situation	S 16 5 ¼	S13 6¾
Ditto if five years in the situation	S 20	S10
Member of Medical Board if 2 years	£1 7 4½	S12
Ditto if 5 years	£1 18 6	S1

Having stated that the Retiring Pay of Indian Military Officers is in all instances equal to the full pay of the British Army, and how inferior that of Medical Officers is, I shall now make a statement that must startle most of your readers, that the *half pay* of British Surgeons out of employ is superior to the nominal *full pay* of Indian Surgeons, as a Surgeon on half pay of the former receives, if of 25 years standing, 13*s.* per day; while the latter, of the same standing, only gets 10.s 6*d.* on full pay. A Deputy Inspector on half pay receives 20*s.*—and a Superintending Surgeon on full pay 16*s.* 5*d.*

Before concluding I beg to notice facts connected with the retirement of Chaplains from the Service, in doing which I wish to be clearly understood that I am very far from thinking this branch of the Service highly pensioned, but I cannot omit pointing out the marked neglect that has been shown to the interests of the Medical Service, at the several periods the Court of Directors have taken those of the Clerical Department into their favourable consideration. The Clerical and Medical Services of India assimilate in various respects, the members of each after having concluded the general education received by their Military brother Officers, commence the study of their professions, the performance of the duties of which are of the utmost importance to their employers: this is attended with very considerable expense. Members of each of these services too come out to India much later in life. Members of the Medical List are, however, much more exposed than any other branch of the service to the direct influence of a tropical sun and to the various and sudden vicissitudes of temperature and to wet and damp; their anxiety of mind too is necessarily great. In the year 1796, when the Indian Army was remodelled, the retiring pension of each was fixed at 10*s* per day, the pay of Captain: at a subsequent period, however, the pay of Chaplains was advanced to that of Major, or 16*s.* and more recently to that of Lieutenant Colonel, or 20*s.* per day. The pay of Surgeons of the British Army was also, at the close of last century, the same as Captain's but has, as well as the Pension of Indian Chaplains, been at two subsequent periods advanced to the present rates, according to their standing. *

These strong facts I beg to lay before the Medical Service of India, with the warm hope that a conjoint memorial from the three Presidencies, or one from each as may be thought preferable by parties concerned formed upon them, may be speedily prepared and forwarded to the Board of Control, as well as to the Court of Directors, praying that allowances in India may be granted according to the progressive rate in the British Army, and that on furlough and retirement the Medical Service may receive the *full pay* of Medical Officers of similar rank and standing in that army. That the steady endeavours of the Service to procure an amelioration of their situation must eventually succeed, being according to reason and justice, is the firm belief of their friend and comrade,

March, 1831. A W.

* The writer of this letter has omitted here to mention, that within the periods he here alludes to, the allowances of Indian Surgeons have been at two different periods *reduced*, viz. in 1815 and 1828.—ED. HOUR.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

(From the Hobart Town Courier, Nov. 27.)

We had written a considerable detail of the proceedings against the Blacks since our last, when we had the pleasure, at a late hour yesterday, to receive the following Order, which is so important, and notwithstanding its announcement that few Blacks have been captured, is altogether so gratifying, that we cheerfully made an exertion and substituted it in the room of our own narrative. We particularly rejoice at the determination of His Excellency to persist in his operations until the object is complete, and we especially invite the attention of our Readers to sect. 6th of the Order:—

GOVERNMENT ORDER, (No. 13.) Colonial Secretary's Office, Nov. 26, 1830.—

I.—The first series of Operations for the Capture of the native Tribes having been now brought to a close by the March of the Military and Civil Parties to East Bayeneck, and as the length of time during which those composing the Volunteer force have absented themselves from their homes renders the Government unwilling to wish them to extend their period of service at this conjuncture, when to remain any longer in the Field would prove so detrimental to their Private Interests, they will now disperse, and the assigned servants of settlers who have not been able to be present themselves will be marched back to their respective Districts, under the charge of Constables appointed for that purpose, with the exception of a small body whom the Lieutenant Governor has judged it expedient to detain for the protection of the settlements and the further pursuit of the Natives.

2.—The Lieutenant Governor cannot allow the Forces to seperate without observing, that although the expedition has not been attended with the full success which was anticipated, but which could not be commanded, yet many benefits have resulted from it, amongst which may be enumerated the cordial and unanimous feeling which has distinguished every class of the community in striving for the general good.

The knowledge which has been acquired of the habits of the natives, and which will so much tend to insure success in future operations—the opening of communications throughout the country which was before their secure retreat, but which can no longer afford them the same security or confidence, and above all the proof which has been given of the great personal sacrifice which the whole population were not only willing but most anxious to make for the purpose of capturing the savages, in order, by their being placed in some situation where they could no longer inflict or receive injury, that the race might be preserved from utter extermination; an event fearfully to be apprehended so long as they continue to commit such wanton outrages upon the White Inhabitants, and which every man of humanity and proper feeling would endeavour to avert.

3.—In touching upon the merits of the Individuals composing the Force, the Lieutenant Governor feels it difficult to attach to them the meed of praise which they have deserved, and when ALL have shewn so much alacrity, zeal, patience, and determination to overcome every difficulty, it were invidious to extol any in particular, although it is quite impossible to avoid noticing the extraordinary exertions which have been so cheerfully afforded by the Surveyor General and every officer of his department. The conduct collectively of the whole community on this occasion will be a lasting source of pleasure in the mind of the Lieutenant Governor, but His Excellency will not fail to bear in remembrance the separate merits of each in the proportion which his exertions have proved him to possess.

In making this allusion to the conduct of the Civil Forces, the Lieutenant Governor has the satisfaction at the same time to observe, that the orderly and soldierlike behaviour of the Military, and the zeal and ability which their officers have displayed in organising and commanding the Civil Levies, merit the highest encomiums.

The difficulties which the Forces have had to surmount in such an impervious country, as that which had latterly been the scene of their efforts, can only be understood by those who have seen it, and nothing but the excellent spirit of the Parties could have enabled them to overcome so many obstacles.

4.—The project of surrounding and driving the two worst tribes of natives to a particular quarter had succeeded to the fullest extent, and but for their untimely dispersion by a party who too hastily attacked them before a sufficient force could arrive to capture them, the whole measure would probably have been crowned with success.

5.—The Lieutenant Governor has, however, the satisfaction of announcing on this occasion, that a body of natives have been captured without bloodshed on the northern coast where there exists every prospect of the remainder of that tribe being secured.

The recent treacherous conduct of a party of natives, who had been received and treated with every species of kindness, but who endeavoured to repay their benefactors by murder and rapine, sufficiently demonstrates that it would be in vain to expect any reformation in these savages while allowed to continue in their native habits, it will therefore become an immediate subject of anxious consideration with the Government, whether it is not proper to place those who are now secured and who amount to about 30, together with any others who may be captured upon an Island from whence they cannot escape, but where they will be gradually induced to adopt the habits and feelings of civilized life.

6.—The circumstances of the late Military movements not having been attended with the expected success, will not it is hoped cast any despondency upon the public mind, for the activity and cordiality which have been recently shewn by the community afford sufficient earnest that the evil which has afflicted the Colony must in the course of this summer be removed. The most active measures will be continued for vigorously pursuing the object in view, but as the Lieutenant Governor feels a strong pursuasion that there are white men amongst the natives. His excellency does not consider it prudent to detail any future operations in public notices.

By His Excellency's command,
J. BURNETT.

Some authentic intelligence as to the movements of the insurgent prisoners, about Bathurst, has at last reached town. The whole body has been captured, but not without some sharp skirmishing work. It appears that Mr Sutton, a settler at Bathurst, at the head of a band of settlers, well mounted and armed, fell in with the insurgent prisoners in a rocky glen near the Waragambee river, when a smart fire was kept up on both sides from behind the trees but without bloodshed on either side. Mr. Sutton was forced to draw off his party, and retire to Major Macpherson's head quarters. Major M. immediately took active steps to impede their further progress. Lieutenant Brown, with a military detachment, in another affray, subsequently, had two men shot, and lost 5 horses. Captain Walpole, of the 39th, beat up towards their rendezvous after this, and by a judicious movement of a party of mounted police, under Lieutenant M'Allister, a sharp contest took place with them near the river Lachlan, in which the insurgents had the better of the business, for the latter officer was wounded, with several of his men; but next morning the whole insurgent body surrendered to Captain Walpole. We have not heard the precise number: it is supposed to be from 60 to 70, but we think that number is overrated.

In an order published yesterday morning, the Governor very properly compliments the Bathurst settlers on the active and liberal part which they took generally in this affair. His excellency adds, 'the hearty co-operation of the inhabitants with the Government, is the best guarantee for the tranquillity of the colony.'

On the apprehension of the bushrangers at Bathurst, the Court proceeded immediately from Sydney, followed by the Sheriff, &c. Nine of the criminals were condemned to death and executed.

The schooner Darling, which has been in Chancery for the last 12 months and upwards, has reverted to her owner, by direction of the Chief Justice, as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The Caroline bark, and William Stove'd brig, have sailed again for the whaling grounds. The Lynx bark is about to follow, with the Woodlark. It gratifies us to find so many embarking in this lucrative speculation, which not only helps to rear up a hardy race of skilful Australian sailors, furnishing the country with a rich, unfailing export, but stimulates the mechanic, and finds a ready and profitable vent for the grazier's salt provisions. The best whale lines known, have been spun in the colony, of New Zealand flex, which is getting into request for the British navy; the last tenders being accepted at 40l. per ton.

Great destruction, we learn, has been done to different parts of the cargo of the Juno by the ravages of the rats, although the ship was smoked previous to taking on board her cargo in order to destroy them. On the unloading of the vessels in the harbour, especially the prison ships, these animals may be seen, just before sun rise, swimming ashore in bodies at the new wharf, and making their way up to the houses, a species of emigration from the old country not at all desirable, for we have unfortunately an over-population of that description already.

The commander of the Venus, we learn, who was formerly here in the Ship Emerald, after visiting Sydney proceeds to the South Sea, in a direction where he has good reason to believe, from certain circumstances attending a former voyage, that some undiscovered land is situated.

December 4, 18

If we may rely upon the [redacted] from Swan river, the settlement [redacted] forlorn state which had been [redacted] sented. Some new discoveries [redacted] the people with fresh hopes. T[redacted] portant of these is a fine port to [redacted] Cape Lewin, within a hundred mile[redacted] George's Sound. Sheltered from [redacted] but those from the south east, which [redacted] coast rarely prevail, it affords the s[redacted] anchorage; and the land upon its banks ap[redacted] ing to be of excellent character, a settlem[redacted] has been formed upon it, which bids fair to become populous and prosperous. The name given to it is 'Port Augusta.' A number of the Swan river emigrants have visited it, and are so pleased with its natural advantages as to have determined on making it their premanent abode. Captain Stirling has taken it under the wing of his government, and has stationed there a party of the 63d regiment. He was also preparing to take his family thither, for the purpose of enjoying its cooler air during the summer. Port Augusta is supposed to be the port seen by Dr. Wilson and mentioned by that gentleman in the narrative he published last year in the colonial papers.—Sydney Gazette.

December 11, 1830.

Among the other beneficial results of the late campaign, may be mentioned what we consider one of no small importance, namely, the strong and convincing proof it affords of the progress of reform in the prisoner class, and the order and discipline to which they are now reduced, both in the employment of government and with the settlers. This has been evinced in the strongest light by their conduct in the field on the late occasion. In no one instance that we know did they take advantage of their situation, though armed with guns and with opportunity had they been so disposed to misconduct themselves. The ticket of leave men have returned to their several homes and occupations, and the assigned servants, without exception, have proceeded straight home to their employers in the most orderly and peaceable manner, and have resumed their duty. We regret to observe, that from the disposition to bushranging in the sister colony, the use of fire arms, which is or ought at the present time to be general throughout Van Diemen's land on account of the blacks, cannot with safety by permitted.

EUROPE.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A tumult took place at High Wycomb on Friday; a party of rioters having entered the room where the Magistrates were assembled, they broke the windows and the furniture, and ultimately the Riot Act was obliged to be read. The mob, however, dispersed without perpetrating any other mischief. In Winchester the spirited conduct of the inhabitants has kept down any further manifestation of hostility on the part of he rioters, 200 of whom are in prison. In various parts of Kent, the householders continue enrolling themselves for self-protection with the happiest effect. In some places mobs still make their appearance, and, of course, the alarm has not subsided, as threats and denunciations continue to be put forth. A fire broke out near Lord Darnley's park on Saturday, but was got under without much injury. The following are the only serious disorders that reached us since our last, the most important was in Wiltshire, which is thus described in a letter from Salisbury, dated Saturday morning:—All is now quiet here. A desperate affray took place at Pyt House, the seat of John Bennett, Esq. M. P. for the county. Mr. Bennett, on hearing that a mob (about 500) was approaching his house, went out on horseback to remonstrate with them, when they began to pelt him with stones and brickbats; just at this moment the Hindon Troop, under the command of Capt. Wyndham, came up, and in all probability saved Mr. B's life. Mr. B again intreated them to disperse, but all was of no avail, they only pelted him more. The cavalry were then ordered to fire a blank cartridge over their heads, in order to intimidate them, but the mob only laughed, and asked them why they did not do their duty; upon which they were ordered to load with ball cartridges. The cavalry then attempted to charge upon them, but the mob rushed into the plantations which surround the house, where they continued pelting the cavalry, who at last effected the charge, when several were wounded slightly and some mortally—one man was shot dead on the spot. A great number were taken prisoners, twenty five of whom were brought to Fisherton goal the same night; several of them dreadfully wounded; Nine prisoners were sent here from Wilton, for rioting the same evening. A strong detachment of the 9th Lancers has arrived. The Hindon Troop is gone to Hindon. The gaol now contains 78 prisoners for rioting. On Monday nearly two hundred labourers proceeded to the house of Sir E. Poore, during his absence; but being met by the gardener, who remonstrated with them on the alarm it might occasion to Lady Poore and the children, they remained quietly in the lane till he had seen her Ladyship, who sent them £5, when they quietly dispersed. The next day they proceeded across the country to Alton, where they broke two thrashing machines belonging to Mr. Miller, and one belonging to Mr. Neate; they afterwards proceeded to demolish that of Mr. Robert Pile. This gentleman, however, fired a pistol, and afterwards a gun, loaded with large shot, in the midst of the mob, by which several of them were wounded. Mr. Pile would undoubt-

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[illegible]urdered, but for the inter-[illegible]rer named Bullock, one of the [illegible]o, who took him in his arms, and [illegible] the house. Several other out-[illegible]mitted, and all appeared to be in [illegible]multitude; but in the evening 28 [illegible] were secured.- In Bath all is quiet, [illegible]st serious alarm prevails. The follow-[illegible] extract of a private letter, dated Satur-[illegible]. "You may judge of the alarmed state [illegible]s part of the country, occasioned by the [illegible]rbances and the stoppages of the Bath, and [illegible]er coaches, at Hungerford, and other places, by what took place here on Wednesday last, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Bath, Bristol, and Exeter Mails at the usual hour. The letters, etc., which left London on Tuesday night, ought to have been delivered by nine o'clock on Wednesday morning; but, instead of this, the mails had not arrived at that hour. Immense numbers of people began to assemble in front of York House Hotel, where the mails stop, to ascertain the cause of delay. Rumour was busy on the occasion; but after painful waiting it was found that the fogs had occasioned the alarming delays. The effect of the arrival of the mails I will not attempt to describe. The streets were thronged with anxiously waiting crowds; and at last, to perceive that the mails had in reality not been stopped by the Hungerford or other provincial insurrectionists, seemed to be almost more than they could believe. I mention these particulars to show the state of alarm into which this part of the country is thrown. Melksham was placarded on Friday with large bills, containing only the mysterious words, "The bag is burst." A person possessing above £1,000 in the Marlborough Bank, has been apprehended, bearing a tricoloured flag, at the head of a body of rioters. The prisons are all overflowing, and guarded for fear of rescue. All quiet on the road last night. Shopkeepers at Bath already experience an interruption to business; their visitors are fearful of having to refund their rents and therefore will not purchase unnecessary articles."—*Star, November* 29.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL LETTERS.

LETTERS I.

TO TALLEYRAND PERIGORD,

Once a Priest, then a Bishop, then a Layman; once a Republican Legislator, then a Citizen Minister under the Republic, then a Prime Minister under Napoleon; then under the Bourbons, Louis and Charles, and the White Flag; and now a Prince ***Envoy from the*** "Citizen ***King" of a*** "Sovereign People," ***who hotst the Tricoloured Flag.***

Kensington, 23th Sept., 1830.

TALLERAND,

For I known not how to address you, whether as priest, bishop, layman, citizen, or prince, and therefore I take the one and only name of which you have never divested yourself, and which will stick to you as long as you shall exist either in person or in memory. I know more about you than most other men, even men of your own country. My Register contains a record of the most important acts of your life; and of those I shall remind the public as the occasions shall arise.

This letter is intended as a mere *Salutation* to you on your arrival from the Court of the "*Citizen* King." Future letters will express to you the opinions of the people of England, and particularly my opinions, as to the conduct of the French Government. In the meanwhile, be assured, Talleyrand, that we have not forgotten what you said and wrote about *the cause of the death of the* EMPEROR PAUL, and about the *employers of Drake and Smith*; and, above all things be assured that we see clearly *all that is intended by your mission:* that we see *through and through* the loan-mongers and stock jobbers of Paris; that we did not fail to see, that the Duke of Orleans, when he almost fainted upon receiving the crown, *fell into the arms of* A BANKER: that we know all that you and your co-operators intend to accomplish; and that WE KNOW THAT YOU WILL FAIL in all your intentions.

It is now about thirty four years since I saw you at the house of Mr. Moreau de St. Mery, at Philadelphia. The "*Citizen* King" and his two brothers were in that city about the same time. Of them I lost sight till the "*Citizen* Bourbon" *popped out*, all at once, the other day, as if he had dropped from the clouds! Ah! Talleyrand! We see all about the old priest, canon, Baron Louis, and the *tender hearted* Monsieur *Lafitte*, who mingled *his tears* of joy with those of the "Roi-Citoyen." Madame de Pompadour said, that we were *muddy headed*; and we may be sometimes; but we are, at any rate, clear sighted with regard to *this matter*. We were partly blind till you were appointed to this court. Some of us thought it very *strange* that there shall be *a King ready to take Charles's place*; very strange that the Chamber or part of a Chamber, should *of their own authority, take upon them to make a new King* WITHOUT *having themselves been* CONVOKED; very strange we thought that the Banker, PERRIER, should be chosen *President* of the Chamber, and that he having vacated his seat, another Banker, LAFITTE, should be chosen in his place by almost acclamation; very *strange* we thought all these things; very *strange* that Charles should have 140,000 pounds sterling, or 3,500,000 francs a year paid him out of the sweat of the people of France as compensation for causing the people of Paris to be slaughtered; very *strange* we thought all these things; they make us rub our eyes; we could hardly think that our sight was clear; but the moment we heard of YOUR APPOINTMENT the dimness was removed, and we saw all as clearly as the sun at noonday!

I leave you now, Talleyrand, till next week, to enjoy yourself with the employers of Drake and Smith; and perhaps to enjoy the company of these personages themselves? and, in the mean while, I remain, with sentiments such as a man like me ought to entertain towards a man like you.

WM. COBBETT.

MISCELLANEA.

(From the Courier des Pays Bas.)

We are reduced to *on dits* upon the proceedings of the Secret Committee.

It is rumoured that on the 23rd an Envoy from one of the Great Powers arrived at Brussels—that yesterday he intimated to the Provisional Government and the Council for Foreign Affairs, that the exclusion of the House of Nassau might disturb the peace of Europe, and compromise a neighbouring State. The Council for Foreign Affairs and the Provisional Government are said to have frankly and unanimously declared that the exclusion was of the most imperious necessity. It is added that the Council for Foreign Affairs, agreeing with the Provisional Government that they ought not to take upon themselves the responsibility of the consequences, had resolved to acquaint the Congress with this communication. M. Van der Weyer delivered the communication verbally to the general Committee, and it gave rise to a very animated debate, which ended in an almost unanimous decision—the Order of the Day.

Belgium has proclaimed her independence, and determined the form of her Government. as this proceeding too precipitate, and without prudence? No; for to be recognised, a nation should plant in the midst of nations the standard round which she rallies; and, after having fixed itself upon a firm basis should, organise its future state. Belgium was going to exclude the Nassaus from all chance of ever reigning over her. In the eyes of some, this was useless. We might have confined ourselves to replace them for ever, and exclude them by the silence of contempt. In the opinion of others, it was a highly imprudent measure, the object of a conscientious scruple, a want of personal affection. In the view of the greater number, it was a necessary and urgent measure, a sentence of popular justice. In the midst of these debates, a cry of menance and war was raised. The Holy Alliance felt hurt at the affront offered to one of its children. It perceived that its principles had received a deadly wound. It threw the sword into the scale, and seemed to say to us—You shall listen to me, or I will intervene. From that moment every thing was decided, and assumed another aspect. The eternal exclusion of the House of Orange might have been subject to real objections, when the exclusion depended on our free will only. But it was necessary that it should be pronounced without delay, without hesitation, without restriction, when we were threatened with having them forced upon us. Down with the Nassaus for ever! Let them be excluded openly, with shame and with acclamations, who have only bands of soldiers as the champions of their pretended legitimacy. The Belgians will never suffer fear to dictate to them a forbearance which an excess of generosity might have inspired. The Revolutions of France and Belgium are popular insurrections, legalized by success against royalty by divine right. All the States of Europe are Monarchies founded on divine right, except France, England, and Belguim. There are, therefore, two kiads of states, two hostile principles opposed to each other; one must assuredly predominate over the other; their premanent equality is a chimera.—If the Holy Alliance does not enter into a league against France and Belgium, it tacitly encourages all nations to revolt, at the risk of being massacred by their despots, or of dethroning them. Hence peace would only be a great inconsistency, or the result of a want of power. Sooner than be resigned thereto, the States of the Holy Alliance will form a coalition. Events multiplying upon them will probably constrain them to it. War is therefore probable; a general war between France and Belgium against all the Powers of Europe; a war of the People against the Sovereignty of Kings; a war between Liberty and Tyranny. A final struggle between these two principles is perhaps necessary. The National Congress has not shrunk back before the responsibility of events. It knows that, in the war which our country may have to sustain, France would lend us her gigantic aid, for her cause is ours; our interests cannot be violated without compromising her's. Our defeat would menace her independence. France will therefore be necessarily our ally. The Congress, likewise felt that if it yieided in one single point, though immaterial, to the insinuations or demands of diplomacy, it would open a way to a series of endless concessions. To-day we should be invited to take the Prince of Orange; to-morrow to become attached again to Holland, by some tie or other. Afterwards, we should be presented with an official outline or mould for drawing our new Constitution. Every condition would be an *ultimatum*, and servitude would be the result of these successive concessions. The national dignity, the interest of the country, required a categorical answer. The Congress has given the answer with becoming dignity. All worthy citizens will sanction its decision.

All Belgian Soldiers in the service of Holland made prisoners of war since the 1st of November, are to remain in confinement till their ultimate fate is fixed.

All the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, prisoners of war, who shall hereafter be set at liberty, are to be called upon to pledge their honour that they will not take service in the armies of any of the enemies of Belgium during the present war, and that they will abstain from participation in any hostilities that may be committed against Belgium.

LIEGE, Nov. 24.—The *Politique* contains the following letter from Gen. Dibbets, to the Director General of War, intercepted by M. de Tilley, Commandant of the Free Corps and Volunteers of Limburg:

"Head Quarters, Maestricht, Nov. 22.

"The moveable column commanded by the Duke of Saxe Weimar, made its entrance yesterday into the fortress of Maestricht. The arrival of these troops has made upon the public, here and every where else, a very deep impression. By the accounts which have reached us, it appears that the bands under the orders of Daine, have left Hasselt, and that he himself has set out on horseback in great haste for Liege. It is also asserted that Baron Loe, appointed Governor of Limburg, has likewise left Hasselt. I immediately took advantage of this increase of force. Last night 200 cavalry and infantry made a reconnoitering excursion on the right bank of the Mense, towards Groudsveld, Esden, and Visé, with orders to make prisoner the Count de Gelves, Burgomaster of Eydsen, seize the money belonging to the State, and reinstate the legal functionaries. The column returned about one in the afternoon. Major Syben announces that the Count de Gelves had been at Liege for some days, and that the receiver of Eysden, on being apprised of the arrival of the troops, had taken to flight with the money, and being perceived at a distance, had been pursued by them to the enemy's advanced posts near Visée. The officers and soldiers took refreshment in the house of the Count de Gelves, and carried away the papers I have the honour of sending for your inspection. Two flags of truce from Tongres were received at my house this afternoon, in the presence of the Duke of Saxe Weimar and other officers. The object of their visit was to inquire whether I intended to respect the armistice concluded at London. I replied that I could not recognise any arrangement unless it was communicated to me on the part of the King of the Netherlands; that it was useless for them to come again upon the subject, for the envoys would be considered as spies and traitors. I added that an attack from them would be for me and my brave soldiere a source of joy, and that I had been waiting for them for some time.

"DIBBETS.

"The Commandant of the Forces of Maestricht.

The removal of the four ex-Ministers from Vincennes to Paris took place yesterday. Three carriages were sent at an early hour to Vincennes, with the officers of the National Guards who were charged with their removal. A company of Horse National Guards, with a squadron of Horse Chasseurs, formed the whole military force. The Ushers of the Chamber of Peers, who had gone in one of the carriages, signified the order for removal, and proceeded to execute it. Messrs. de Polignac and de Peyronnet, with M. Thomas, a superior officer of the National Guards, were in the first carriage. In the second, were M. Guernon de Ranville, and M Ladvocat, Lieut.-Col. of the 12th Legion. Gen. Fabvier, and other superior officers, were on horseback at the coach-doors. The Minister of the Interior, whose duty it is to watch over public order, went to Vincennes as early as five o'clock in the morning, and, upon the ex-Ministers setting out, placed himself on horseback at the head of the escort. The carriages, upon reaching Paris proceeded along the outer boulvards to the rue d'Enter, and from thence to the Petit Luxembourg, where they arrived at about 8 o'clock; the prisoners were then delivered into the custody of the persons charged with their persons. Not the slightest breach of public order took place upon their passage. M. Chantelauze, who was left at Vincennes in the morning, in consequence of his being indisposed with the gout, arrived at the Luxembourg about 2 o'clock, in the carriage of Gen. Daumesnil, Governor of the Castle of Vincennes, accompanied by that officer, but without escort. During the whole of the day, crowds collected in the environs of the Luxembourg, but there appeared no disposition to disturbance.

Upon the trial of the ex-Ministers the registrar will open the proceedings by reading the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the decree of the Peers, which together form the act of impeachment. This terminated, one of the Commissioners will state briefly the object of the impeachment, and require that the examinations of the prisoners and depositions of the witnesses be heard. M, Persil, one of the Commissioners, will then address the Court in support of the impeachment, and be followed by the Counsel for the prisoners. M. de Martignac will plead the cause of the Prince de Polignac, and will discuss also the political and general points, and the objections connected with the common defence of the whole four. M. Hennequin will plead on behalf of M. de Peyronnet; M. Sauzet for M. Chantelauze, and M. Cremieux for M. Guernon de Ranville. The pleadings, being finished, M. Berenger and M. Madier de Montjau will be heard on the part of the impeachment. M. Madier de Montjau will confine himself to observing upon the evidence, and M. Berenger to the political questions and the objections. M. Sauzet, it is said, will reply for himself and his brother advocates. Hence it appears that the most important branch of the impeachment, namely—the political question—is entrusted to M. Berenger. Arrangements have been made to admit the greatest number of persons possible into the Court. The *corps diplomatique* will take their seats in the body of the Chamber, and the tribune even will be given up to the public. The Deputies, the Peers who have not yet taken their seats on account of nonage, and the eldest sons of Peers, will have a certain number of places allotted to them. The gallery appropriated to the Deputies, not holding more than 25, there will be 40 seats reserved for them behind the President. A bench is destined to the bar, and 01 tickets have been sent to the *Batonnier* of the Order of Advocates. Upwards of 40 reporters for journals will be admitted. The President of the Chamber of Peers will have the disposal of four tickets, the examining Commissioners of the Peers and of the Deputies will have three each; the Court of Cassation, two; the Court of Accounts, two; the Royal Court, two; the Tribunal de Premiere Instance, two: the Tribunal of Commerce, two; The Perfects of the Seine and Police, 4; the 12 Mayors of Paris, one each; the two Deputy Mayors of the 11th Arrondissement, in which the Luxembourg is situated, one each; the Staff of the National Guards, four; the 12 Legions, 60, or five to each Legion; the mounted National Guards and the Artillery, six; the General commanding the military division, two; the Governors of Paris and Vincennes, one each; the Municipal Guards, two; the prisoners, twelve; their Counsel, five; the Officers of the King, six; and the Polytechnic School, six.- To these are added the Officers of the Court, the witnesses' Counsel, and other persons necessarily attendant on the assembly, the whole will amount to 350 besides the Peers.

The King has sent a message of condolence to Mde. Benjamin Constant, on the occasion of the death of her husband. A subscription opened at the Office of the *Temps* for the erection of a monument to his memory, had produced on Thursday night 1965fr. Yesterday a cast for a bust was taken by M. Gois, the sculptor.

The dinner of the Americans, on Wednesday evening, in honour of General Lafayette, was given at Lointier's. About 100 gentlemen sat down to the entertainment.—The room was decorated with a bust of Louis-Philip, the French and American flags, etc, etc. The Chair was taken by Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper of New York, who was assisted by Mr. P. Schirmerhorn of New York, and Captain J. B. Nicolson of Vir, and of the U. S. Navy, as Vice-Presidents. Among the guests were M. Serrurier, recently appointed Minister to the United States; Mr. Rives, American Minister to France; Messrs. Dumas and Charles de Lameth, formerly officers in the Army of Rochambeau; Odillon Barrot, Georges Lafayette de Remusat, Joubert, Carbonnel, de Perron, Jules Lasteyrie, etc. etc. The following toasts were given, accompanied with appropriate remarks from the Chair:—"Liberty and Order, the motto of freemen, without the last the first has no existence—without the first the last no gaurantee."—"The King of the French, and the source from whence he derives his power;' drunk standing, and received with cheers. M Serrurier returned thanks, and gave "The President of the United States."—"Our venerated friend and guest." General Layfayette replied in a feeling and affectionate manner, and gave "The American People, the first-born, and the most highly gifted sons of independence and freedom; may they ever enjoy the blessings of federal union and self-government." "The People and Institutions—the President and other functionaries of the United States." Mr. Rives replied in a patriotic and eloquent speech, which produced marked enthusiasm. He gave "The Federal Union," which was also received with much applause.—"The survivors of the Armies of Washington and Rochambeau, and to the memory of their dead." M. Charles de Lameth returned thanks, and gave "The Memory of Louis XVI." France, the Ægis of European Liberty." This toast, being received with shouts of applause, called forth a comprehensive and spirited reply from M. Odillon Barrot, who gave "The prosperity and happiness of the American people."—"The National Guards." General Dumas made a forcible answer, and gave "The Militia of the United States."—"The Press of France, the first and the most efficient of the barricades which arose in the defence of the Charter." M. de Remusat replied, and drank "A la Sainte Alliance des Peuples Libres."—"To the Memory of Washington." "Non-Intervention."—"Universal Education."—"The paving-stone—Ultima ratio populi."—"Home." The toasts and the sentiments of the different speakers were received with general approbation, and whenever allusion was made to the ancient alliance between France and the United States, or to the additional motives for amity, which have grown out of the recent changes in the former country, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Our readers will recollect the seizure of two waggons loaded with arms sending to Angers by M. de Formont, late Aide-de-camp to Gen. de Bourmont. It appears that M. de Formont had for servants two men of the 3d regiment of the Ex-Guards, who had rented a room at No. 76 rue de Sevres. The Police having discovered their retreat on Wednesday afternoon, a search was made, and on the first floor were found six military bags filled with cartridges and some boxes containing papers which it is asserted will unveil certain important transactions. The two men were taken into custody.

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